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PETROVSKIY CRITICAL OF U.S. STAND AT GENEVA TALKS

LD241546 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy has said at the conference on disarmament in Geneva that, although the United States claims to favor an agreement, it refuses to respect the existing agreements like the SALT II treaty. Petrovskiy said the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms had not moved a single inch, because the administration in Washington had refused to reply positively to the realistic compromise proposals put forward in Geneva by the Soviet Union.

Sees 'Complete' Lack of Progress

AU241548 Paris AFP in English 1542 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva, United Nations, June 24 (AFP) -- The U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks in Geneva are "characterised by a complete absence of progress," the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Vladimir Petrovskiy, said Tuesday.

"We put our proposals on the table -- we have received no response," he said at a press conference. The proposals include a 15-year extension in the upholding of the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty that was put forward last month by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mr. Petrovskiy said the talks were stagnating at a time when the arms race, in conventional weapons, was heating up and space was threatened with militarisation. The talks focus on reductions in the numbers of medium- and long-range nuclear missiles and preventing the spread of the arms race to space.

In other comments, Mr. Petrovskiy told the U.N. Conference on Disarmament here Tuesday that a treaty banning nuclear testing was "a top priority." He called for simultaneous solution of the issues of verification and prohibition that have hindered progress on this question. The Soviet Union has unilaterally banned nuclear tests until August, but the United States has said it will continue with its programme. As far as agreement on chemical weapons was concerned, Mr. Petrovskiy said, Washington's recent decision to manufacture binary chemical shells "gives us serious grounds to doubt."

Further Report

LD241934 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva June 24 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Vladislav Shishlo

Vladimir Petrovskiy, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, addressed the plenary session of the disarmament conference here today. He said that ensuring security through disarmament in the inter-related world called for concerted effort and contribution by each and every one, called for setting into motion the entire disarmament mechanism.

That was especially important today, when the world was experiencing the justified sense of anxiety due to the fact that the U.S. and NATO war machine was not only unwilling to slow its pace but, on the contrary, was speeding it up -- in all directions of the arms buildup.

The "star wars" programme was being carried out at a high pace, and the development and creation of new systems of strategic offensive weapons were being boosted.

Simultaneously, the U.S. and its closest allies were moving toward stalling, rather than accelerating progress, as agreed upon at the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva, in the political and diplomatic sphere.

The Soviet representative said that "we attach top priority to the task of ending nuclear tests and believe it is legitimate that this issue is placed first on the agenda of the conference.

The Soviet Union is prepared for any talks -- bilateral Soviet-American, trilateral -- between the USSR, the U.S. and Britain, or multilateral. We again call on the disarmament conference to start work immediately, uopn multilateral talks and draft a treaty."

Petrovskiy drew attention of the conference to the political essence of the state of affairs at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments and stressed the importance of the latest Soviet proposals directed at accelerating them.

It was proposed to reach an agreement on staying within the ABM Treaty for at least 15 years and agree, in order to strengthen the agreement, on where lies the border between the allowed and banned developments.

The Soviet side also proposed an agreement on equal limits on the ICBM's, SLBM's heavy bombers and submarines armed with long-range cruise missiles, fixing the number of nuclear warheads for each side at 8,000.

The Soviet side tabled a draft agreement on another separate item of the talks -- the elimination of American and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe.

The proposals, formulated at the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee, on reducing the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, became an important follow-up to the Soviet programs for a total elimination of nuclear weapons by the beginning of the 21st century, said the Soviet deputy foreign minister.

The speaker gave special attention to the tasks facing the disarmament conference in preventing an arms race in other space, ending the nuclear arms race and preventing nuclear war. Shaping a safe world would be impossible without chemical disarmament, stressed the Soviet representative. The Soviet Union was setting a good example in this field, too.

The new approaches to the problem of banning chemical weapons, tabled by the Soviet Union, would allow the disarmament conference to reach the level of principled accords and advance towards working out a multilateral convention so as to outlaw chemical weapons in this century.

Averting the threat of war and establishing a stable and secure world, that would be based on respect for one another's interests and observance of agreements and international law, rather than on force, should become the top-priortiy objective in the policy of all states, the Soviet representative concluded.

STRATEGIC ARMS GROUP MEETS 24 JUNE IN GENEVA

LD241122 Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva June 24 TASS -- A meeting of the group on strategic arms was held here today within the framework of the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space arms.

GENERAL COMMENTS ON 'NEW' ELEMENTS OF ARMS DEAL

LD241635 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Interview with USSR General Mikhail Milshteyn -- not further identified -- by unidentified correspondent, date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] What is new in the proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev?

[Milshteyn] If the United States agrees to adhere to the ABM Treaty at least for 15 years we have nothing against research limited by laboratories. That's something new. Second, we are speaking about equal levels of the strategic forces, the ICBM's, SLBM's and strategic bombers. It is not a final proposition, it's intermediate proposition from the way of [as heard] 50 percent reductions, we're interested to have radical reduction of strategic nuclear forces, but as long as the United States is not ready we're proposing intermediate solving this problem and in this connection we are ready to sign such a treaty, but at the same time it should be considered as a step on the road of drastic reduction in the near future, as it was proposed somehow by both sides, because the United States proposed 50 percent reduction and the Soviet Union proposed 50 percent reduction. The only thing is, there is a difference in what should be counted as a 50 percent.

As far as the United States is concerned, it reminds me of such an example. If you take, for instance, a heavyweight boxing contest and two heavyweight boxers are going to fight. One, is the, for instance, just for the sake of example, one is the Soviet boxer who is right-handed and the American boxer is left-handed. American side: the proposition looks like the proposition from the American boxer if it would be like this: he proposed, listen, that the right hand is a very dangerous, one because (?you normally) make great drama or whatever it is, so let's fight on a peaceful basis, let's fight with only left hand, not saying that he is left-handed and as far as the right hand is concerned, let's (?tie) it and fight only with left hand. So, sometimes the substance of the American propositions looks like the proposition of this symbolic heavyweight boxer.

[Correspondent] The Soviet side rejects the current American proposals made in Geneva. Why is this?

[Milshteyn] They count only missiles or warheads, they don't count cruise missiles, they don't count bombers, they don't count a very great component of their triad. So, but the SALT I agreement and SALT II agreement cover all three components of the strategic forces. So there couldn't be an agreement on the American platform. There could be only agreement if each side, that the Soviet side take intc consideration security not only of its own security, it cannot be achieved, an agreement if one side takes into consideration of the security only of one side. [sentence as heard] There could be an agreement only on the basis of common security, and as far as the Soviet Union is concerned we are ready to take that into consideration. We are making many steps (?on) half way toward the United States.

[Correspondent] General, many American politicians allege that the more powerful the United States gets the more likely will concessions be made on the part of the Soviet Union at the talks on arms reduction and control. What is your view?

[Milshteyn] There are many naive -- I would call them naive if they wouldn't be dangerous -- opinions like this: The tougher the United States in its behavior the more concessions will be made by the Soviet Union. It's very dangerous because it will lead only to the arms race, because the Soviet Union will not make any concessions which will harm its national security.

WEINBERGER EXERTS 'PRESSURE' ON SDI OPPONENTS

LD240932 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Washington June 24 TASS - TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lavrentiev reports:

The U.S. Administration is putting pressure on the opponents of the "star wars" program in a bid to win larger appropriations for SDI development projects and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's speech at a conference of the U.S. space foundation was the latest effort in this pressure campaign.

Although the agenda of the conference dealt with future space programs, his speech was devoted almost entirely to the need to carry on SDI research and development and to secure appropriations for the purpose. Weinberger actually reduced the exploration of outer space to its militarization. To bring his view home, he did not even shrink from exploiting the memory of the crew killed in the Challenger disaster.

Weinberger actually admitted that the administration's goal today was not only continued research but also the development of components for a major partially space-based ABM system. The secretary demagogically claimed that SDI weapons should first be deployed to decide if they were destablishing.

BOGACHEV LINKS SDI, SOVIET ECONOMIC 'THREAT'

LD241848 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- by TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

Three years and a half following Ronald Reagan's proclamation of the "star wars" programs, the "Christmas wrapping" has fallen off his promise to make nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete" with the help of a space-based anti-missile defence system.

The undermining by Washington of the latest strategic arms limitation treaty commitments and the White House's refusal to suspend nuclear testing highlighted the American Administration's attitude to problems of war and peace.

American experts convincingly prove that the large-scale anti-missile defence, currently being developed in the U.S. will at best be an umbrella with a hole in it, that could protect against a drizzle, but not against the missile torrent -- a counter strike at the aggressor.

Nonetheless, the U.S. Administration stubbornly rejects Soviet proposals for preventing the militarization of outer space for strict compliance with the 1972 Soviet-American ABM Treaty.

What is the true purpose of the so-called Strategic Defence Initiative of the U.S.?

By seeking to attain military superiority through the "star wars" programme, the present administration is seeking to involve the Soviet Union into costly space adventures and wear it out economically.

American experts estimated in the seventies that developing an anti-missile defence would cost 4-5 times more than the development by the other side of offensive missiles capable of overcoming it.

Edward Teller, the "father of the hydrogen bomb" and dyed-in-the-wool supporter of the cold and the shooting war, claimed, apparently referring to the economic consequences of the space arms race for the Soviet Union, that if the USSR followed the American example and started devising its own large-scale space-based anti-missile defence system, the SDI effort would be justified.

It seems that Washington's "cold warriors" fear the successful implementation of the Soviet economic plans far more than the "threat" posed by Soviet missiles.

Indeed, SDI enables Washington to oblige the U.S. military-industrial elite and help it to profit from unprecedented military orders. This is one of the chief causes of the piling up of new American weapons.

It is likely that the Reagan adminsistration will allow the monopolies to capitalize on the "star wars" plans at the expense of American tax-payers. This is well within its powers.

The situation is different in what concerns foreign policy aspects of the "star wars" plans. The Soviet leaders, referring to scientific developments, repeatedly pointed out that the USSR's response to the development in the U.S. of a large-scale anti-missile system with space-based elements would be effective, less expensive and could be carried out within a shorter period.

The response would not be necessarily in outer space.

At present already, the existing systems, including submarine-launched low-flying missiles, cruise and so on, make it possible to neutralize effectively any anti-missile defence.

The calculations currently being made in Washington are doomed to failure. White House stategists erroneously believe that in ensuring its security, the Soviet Union will follow the American scenario.

On the other hand, the real multi-billion budgets allocated for the development of the unreliable umbrella for the U.S. may exacerbate the real problems of U.S. security and economy.

U.S. PLANS UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST 25 JUNE

LD250658 Moscow TASS in English 0633 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 25 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

The United States is planning to explode another nuclear device at a Nevada testing site today. A spokeman for the U.S. Department of Energy said that a device codenamed Darwin with a yield of up to 150 kilotons was going to be exploded underground. It will be the 13th nuclear weapon test announced by the United States since the Soviet Union introduced its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions last August and the third one this year. In this way Washington, defying broad protests from the American and world public, stubbornly refuses to follow the Soviet example and halt nuclear explosions.

The Soviet Union, it should be remembered, stands for the immediate beginning of talks on a total nuclear test ban. Recently General Secretary Mikahil Gorbachev reiterated his proposal on an immediate meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan to reach accord on a nuclear test ban. The decision to extend the moratorium to August 6 was not easy to take for the Soviet Union: The Americans carried out 12 nuclear tests since the moratorium went into effect.

But this decision shows how great the Soviet Union's conviction is of the need to achieve an early nuclear test ban.

A joint meeting of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet the other day approved a resolution suggesting a working meeting of Soviet parliamentarians and U.S. congressmen in the near future. Since a nuclear outbreak would pose a mortal threat not only to the USSR and the USA but to all countries, the commission considers it very important for Soviet and American parliamentarians unambiguously to state their will to avert the danger looming over the world and to oblige their governments to pursue a vigorous policy of peace, disarmament and settlement of contentious issues through negotiations.

The USSR and the socialist community proceed from the assumption that a nuclear test ban is the command of the times. The socialist countries' position is supported by nonaligned and neutral states. The time has come to go from words to action, to preserve peace, to stop the arms race and to end nuclear testing.

Zholkver Criticizes U.S.

LD242257 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] The United States has officially announced its plan to carry out a routine nuclear weapons test tommorrow at the test site in Nevada. Here is a commentary by our Political Observer Aleksandr Zholkver.

This new blast in Nevada, if it really does take place, will already be the 6th one this year and the 13 since the Soviet Union announced its moratorium on all nuclear blasts. These figures, which are ominous enough by themselves, graphically show the policy difference of the two powers. As was emphasized at the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum and at the session of the Supreme Soviet that has adopted our new 5-year plan, the Soviet Union calls for the strengthening of universal peace and for broad international cooperation; it suggests a concrete program for providing universal security, removing all kinds of weapons of mass destruciton and reducing conventional arms.

U.S. leaders, on the contrary, are staking on sheer force, on the nuclear fist, and on a terroristic piracy heavily infused with ideological intolerance. This gives rise to an essential difference in practical actions of both states, such as the prolongation of the moratorium on nuclear tests by the Soviet Union and more new nuclear blasts in Nevada. These Nevada blasts are dangerous not only because radiation leaks have occurred in the same Nevada site more than once, but also, to no lesser degree, because they are whipping up the arms race and are leading to the appearence of new kinds of weapons that are more and more devastating, both on earth and in space.

This time those in Washington are not concealing the new tests in Nevada are connected with the implementation of the star wars program. It is no mere coincidence that the Pentagon's boss took up arms against those congressmen who have dared to cut down on allocations for the notorious Strategic Defense Initiative. Meanwhile, the latest decisions by Congress, in particular its demand that the President observe the Soviet-American treaty on the restriction of strategic arms, are perceived by me as very symptomatic. They reflect the growth of concern over the adventurous Washington course not only in other countries but in the United States itself.

I recall that our country has recently taken new steps facilitating a search for mutually acceptable accords at the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva. If the United States ignores our initiatves once again and replies to them with new nuclear blasts, it will become obvious that the present Washington administration is conducting a mean game in a most serious issue on which the future of mankind depends.

DOBRYNIN ARTICLE ON FUTILITY OF NUCLEAR ARMS RACE

AU240836 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Jun 86 p 6

[Article by Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: "For a Nuclear-Free World, Toward the 21st Century"]

[Text] Never before has science played such an important role in society, never before has the fate of civilization depended on it to such an extent -- in essence, the questions of mankind's life and death.

No one can avoid the decision about how these immense forces, awakened by human genius, will be utilized further. Just as no one can lay claim to having a monopoly, an exclusive right to decide the fate of the human community. Since Albert Einstein's times, most prominent representatives of science have been saying that no one can divest himself of responsibility in these issues -- especially not scientists.

I think that, apart from lunatic gamblers, no one will deny the destructive consequences of a nuclear catastrophe in the current situation. This, although it is strange, gives many a feeling of security -- allegedly no one will permit the unleashing of a nuclear war. Afterall, people do not want to commit suicide. It would be a great mistake to believe this. The current feverish arms buildup creates a completely new situation -- it mercilessly shortens the time in which one can make decisions, it increasingly leaves decisionmaking to machines and technology, and thus, step by step, it deprives politicians of the right to assess, discuss, and consider. Well, technology, even technology that has been tried and tested many times, can fail at times. This is attested to by the destruction of the Challenger space shuttle, the explosions of the Titan and Delta rockets, the accident in the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, and many other similar cases. One day this could be the ultimate end. Is it, perhaps, possible to permit such a risk?

Occasionally one also hears the following assertion: The threat of universal nuclear destruction is the key stabilizing factor in the current system of international relations; allegedly it has an inevitable containing influence on political representatives; it forces them to weigh every step carefully and avoid ill-considered actions. Therefore, nuclear disarmament -- these representatives think -- would necessarily lead to the escalation of international tension and would increase the number of conflicts employing conventional weapons. From this arises the conclusion that "historical logic" and "common sense" allegedly require the preservation of the existing nuclear arsenals.

Such contemplations will not stand up to comparison with the lessons of history. Weapons on their own have never played a "peace-making role." No new weapon has eliminated war, it has always added destructive potential to them.

Not one of the military inventions to date has imperiled the existence of mankind. Such a threat came into being only after the invention of nuclear weapons. But where is the guarantee that in strained crisis situations this threat will always be an effective factor of containment and will avert what cannot be corrected? Such a guarantee does not and cannot exist.

One also has to bear in mind that during the entire "nuclear century" the Western countries have not shown any political prudence and restraint at all. The United States has more than once tried to make use of the nuclear weapons as an instrument of military-political blackmail, a matter that has occasionally brought the world to the verge of nuclear catastrophe. The fact that a nuclear war has not been unleashed in these 4 postwar decades is not at all due to the "containment" power of nuclear weapons. Here, to a certain extent, the reason of politicians, and to an even greater extent the endeavor of peace-loving states, and the growth of the mass antiwar movement played their role. To a certain extent "lady luck" also played a role.

The world -- more than satiated with nuclear warheads (in the 4 postwar decades their number has risen from 2 units to 50,000 units) and their carriers, military helicopters and reconnaissance offensive complexes, nuclear submarines and naval battle vessels can be compared with a lunatic sitting on a powder keg playing with matches. In such conditions, peace can neither be relible nor firm.

The development of new weapons by one side forces the other side to undertake retaliatory measures while considering the worst variant of the development of events. And that, again, has an influence on the party that started the new round of feverish arms buildup. Thus, the vicious circle closes. Feverish arms buildup acquires its own inertia, its own perverted logic of development, and brings us close to a threshold beyond which it can become uncontrollabe and irreversible.

This fact becomes very clear when we take into consideration the qualitative aspect of feverish arms buildup. It constitutes a nonsensical chase after a "miraculous weapon," which will bring long-expected security -- a vain chase, but bringing the threat of nuclear catastrophe, the more so since the hope of that "miracle" could encourage some representatives to adventurism and the endeavor to achieve "strategic superiority," and later even to attempts to implement it.

The "Strategic Defense Initiative" program, implemented by the Reagan administration, is a great danger to maintaining peace and to the stability of the military-strategic equilibrium. If we are to believe the advocates of "star wars, Washington needs the "space shield" only to avert the threat of a first strike by the Soviet Union, to consolidate the strategic stability, and even to rid the world of nuclear weapons. But those who are taking part in the elaboration of American foreign policy must know that the Soviet Union unilaterally pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and that this pledge has become an integral component of its military doctrine; the PRC has also adopted the same pledge. If the United States, and after it France and Great Britain, were to follow their example, the issue of a first strike would cease to be topical in many respects.

The attempt to pass off the strategic Defense Initiative as an instrument for the consolidation of strategic stability, also, will not stand up to criticism. Exactly the opposite is the consequence. The creation of the "space shield," under the aegis of which some American strategists are trying to gain the potential of a scot-free, disarming nuclear strike, would lead to a profound upset in the existing equilibrium of forces, to the total destruction of the main foundations on which the strategic stability rests, and to the acceleration of the feverish arms buildup in the sphere of offensive as well as defensive strategic weapons.

The appeal to all scientists of the world, which Soviet scientists published in April 1983, states that "in a nuclear war there exist no effective means of defense, and developing them is practically impossible." This appeal also stresses: "In reality, the attempt to develop so-called defensive weapons against the other side's strategic nuclear forces, a matter about which the U.S. President talks, will inevitably result in another element that will magnify the American 'first-strike' potential.

It is no coincidence that at present the practical activity of the U.S. Administration concentrates on an accelerated development of precisely this potential. Such a 'defensive weapon' can give practically nothing to a country against which an unexpected extensive attack is aimed, because it is incapable of saving the major part of the population. Making use of antimissile weapons is most favorable for the attacking side which strives to reduce the force of a retaliatory strike. However, it cannot avert such a retaliatory strike completely."

Today, as we know, thousands of scientists from all countries share such a view, including a great number of scientists and experts in the United States, the FRG, Great Britain, Australia, and Canada.

We are not opposing feverish space armament because we fear that we cannot bear the rivalry foisted on us. Today, more than ever, we have at our disposal both sufficient knowledge, and mature experience and resources to ward off, in the best possible way, any further American step toward supremacy. As was stated by Mikhail Gorbachev, who referred to the works of our scientists, the Soviet reply to the U.S. establishment of an extensive antimissile system using space-based elements will be more effective and cheaper, and perhaps it will even be realized quicker; at the same time, it is not certain that this reply will take place in space. For instance, an extensive set of possible measures and means of resisting space arms is mentioned in the research and lectures of the Committee of Soviet Scientists for the Defense of Peace and Against Nuclear War.

The advocates of the Strategic Defense Initiative are using as an argument -- aimed, above all, at the scientific community -- the allegation that this program would ensure a radical new turn in the sphere of technologies and provide an incentive for the development of scientific thinking. But is not the human mind, including scientific thinking, predestined to be capable of foreseeing the consequences of activity, and of averting them if they are deadly? And is it really possible to achieve progress in science and technology solely by subordinating them to military goals?

On the contrary: Peaceful goals open the greatest scope for scientific research and for the utilization of its results, all for the benefit of man. It is because of this that the Soviet stand is not limited merely to unmasking the "star wars" plans and probing their murderous nature. It contains an important alternative and constructive element -- peaceful cooperation in space research. I recall that this is exactly what Mikhail Gorbachev was talking about at the meeting with the delegation of the congress of Nobel Prize winners, where he stressed that in principle we are in favor of taking a different road toward the acceleration of progress in science and technology.

Regarding space research, the USSR has proposed the setting up of an appropriate worldwide organization, which would be the center for coordinating efforts in this undertaking of universal scope. This concerns both basic scientific research and the launching of interplanetary spaceships with this aim in mind, for instance to Mars. It also concerns the utilization of the results of space research in the spheres of biology, medicine, materials science, weather forecasting, climate and environment research, and so forth. Finally, it also concerns the joint development of new space technology and its use in the interest of all mankind.

The main reliable instrument for consolidating strategic stability and reducing the danger of war would be the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms, the prevention of feverish armament in space, and the transition to realistic measures aimed at disarmament. It is necessary to agree, in an honest and businesslike manner, on specific measures for reducing and later eliminating the threat of a nuclear war. It is necessary to reach this agreement before it is too late.

The Soviet Union attributes great significance to the growing cooperation of scientists in various countries in the fight against the nuclear threat.

This cooperation has already succeeded in filling millions of people with enthusiasm. We know that such problems as the global consequences of a nuclear war, the "nuclear winter," the issues of averting feverish armament in space, the danger of a nuclear conflict breaking out by pure chance, and so forth have become the object of extensive research not only by Soviet scientists, but also by a broad circle of scientists from other countries, including the United States. On the basis of the Soviet scientists' contacts with many social organizations broad, such research work has become international and in many instances it has made it possible to formulate the stand adopted by the world scientific public, which is capable of influencing the course of events.

We trust that scientists in all countries will multiply their forces, and that in the future they will also stand among the vanguard fighters for mankind's survival, for mankind's happiness and future.

ARTICLE VIEWS MERITS OF EUROPEAN ARMS CUT PLANS

PM241312 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 86 First Edition p 6

[Yu. Viktorov article: "In the Interests of Common Security"]

[Text] The Soviet Union is doing its utmost to end the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and to remove the threat of a devastating war.

These efforts are based on a realistic program to emliminate nuclear weapons on earth by the end of this millenium. The series of specific measures includes a proposal to free Europe of American and Soviet medium-range missiles as early as the first phase of nuclear disarmament.

The urgency of this step is obvious. Military confrontation in Europe stands at a particularly high level. There are two major military-political groups -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact -- here, and colossal numbers of nuclear weapons have been stockpiled. The West European arsenals alone contain more than 7,000 nuclear combat munitions. These arsenals are being constantly updated and are becoming increasingly dangerous. New U.S. medium-range missiles are continuing to be sited on the territory of West European NATO countries.

States like Britain and France have also been embroiled in the nuclear arms race. Right now they could dispatch than 500 nuclear charges in a single launch.

Britain possesses 64 launchers for Polaris A3TK SLRM's capable of reaching targets at a distance of 3,500 km. The French nuclear forces consist of 18 silo-bases launchers for S-3 ballistic missiles with a range of 3,700 km and 6 missile-carrying atomic submarines in addition to airborne nuclear-weapon delivery vehicles. Five of these submarines are equipped with M-20 missiles with a range of 3,200 kilometers, and one with M-4 MIRV missiles (with a range of 4,500 km).

These states' nuclear armaments are being constantly modernized and built up. It is planned to reequip British missile-carrying submarines in the nineties with Trident-2 ballistic missiles purchased from the United States. The adoption of these missiles -- each carrying 8 warheads -- will increase the number of British nuclear charges carried on submarines by roughly 50 percent.

France intends to deploy mobile medium-range missile complexes in addition to its stationary medium-range missiles. A seventh submarine equipped with new M-5 ballistic missiles with a range of 6,000 km is being commissioned into the submarine fleet. Four more French submarines will be reequipped with M-4 missiles. Here the number of warheads on sea-launched missiles alone will almost double.

The total number of combat charges on British and French missiles could increase to around 1,200 by the mid-nineties. This fact objectively demonstrates that the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries cannot ignore the presence in Europe of the corresponding British and French nuclear arms. They have always been included in the balance of forces existing between the Warsaw Pact and NATO and been taken into consideration as a factor determining the strategic situation at the USSR-U.S. strategic arms limitation and reduction talks.

The substantial reduction of Soviet and American nuclear armaments capable of reaching each other's territory and the elimination of those states' medium-range missiles in Europe as early as the first phase proposed by the USSR nuclear disarmament program objectively raises the question of the corresponding British and French armaments.

The proportion of British and French nuclear arms within the correlation of forces increases the more significant proposed reductions of nuclear arms on the Soviet and American sides.

Persistently searching for the slightest opportunity to make nuclear disarmament problems susceptible of practical solutions, the Soviet Union has found it possible to tackle the question of medium-range nuclear missiles without linking it directly to space and strategic arms. Showing a constructive attitude and large-scale compromise in its proposals, it has agreed not to compensate itself for the number of combat charges possessed by Britain and France during the reduction of USSR and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe.

It is clear that in excluding the nuclear facilities possessed by America's NATO allies in Europe the USSR has the right to expect the United States to make a commitment to refrain from supplying its medium-range and strategic missiles to other countries and that Britain and France refrain from increasing the number of their own corresponding armaments. This is only fair, since otherwise the elimination of Soviet missiles could become essentially a unilateral measure and, effectively, unilateral disarmament. Such a measure would damage the security interests not only of the USSR but of its allies also.

However, with the aim of helping to free Europe of nuclear weapons, the USSR has taken a number of serious, practical steps in the recent past. In April 1985, a unilateral Soviet moratorium on deploying medium-range missiles in Europe and carrying out other countermeasures there was introduced. A considerable number of Soviet SS-20 missiles were taken off stand-by alert and their stationary installations dismantled.

In the struggle for nuclear disarmament the Soviet Union is persistently and creatively searching for new ways to achieve this lofty objective. This is shown by the proposal put forward by M.S. Gorbachev at his meeting with British parliamentarians on 26 May.

An official decision by Britain to eliminate its nuclear weapons would undoubtedly play a positive role in advancing toward an accord on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. In response to this the Soviet Union would be ready to make an equivalent reduction in its own nuclear potential.

If at the same time all foreign nuclear weapons were also removed from British territory the Soviet Union would guarantee that its nuclear means would never be targeted on British territory and never be used against Britain. The whole range of questions arising here could be the subject of discussion and elaboration of agreed decisions between the USSR and Britain.

The implementation of this proposal could substantially influence the situation in Europe and provide a positive boost to resolving the problems of nuclear disarmament.

Although the new Soviet initiative is directly addressed to the British Government, it should be clear that its implementation would point the way toward the path that must be followed if the lofty aims enshrined in the nuclear disarmament program are to be attained. In other words, the Soviet proposal opens up prospects for joint or parallel acts to achieve a suitable [adekvatnyy] reduction in nuclear potentials.

Efforts on the part of all European countries to implement the Warsaw Pact states' proposals on reducing armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe put forward at the Political Consultative Committee conference in Budapest could make an important contribution to normalizing the situation on the continent.

The appeal to NATO countries and all European states to reduce all components of ground troops and tactical strike aviation expresses the single will of the conference participants. These reductions would be implemented over the whole territory of Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals. Operational-tactical nuclear armaments with a range (operational range) of up to 1,000 km would be subject to cuts at the same time as conventional armaments.

Putting these proposals forward negates the fabrications about a threat to the West from the Warsaw Pact if nuclear weapons are eliminated in Europe. They show once again the defensive nature of the Warsaw Pact states' military doctrine.

Mindful of the realities of the nuclear space age, when it is virtually impossible to build security just for oneself and when the security of each state or group of states depends on the security of others, the Soviet Union and the other socialist states are proposing specific political steps in the interests of common security.

The problem of confrontation on the European Continent, a problem not of the USSR's making, must be solved, and the sooner the better. The Soviet Union urges the European states to promote this.

The solution of the task of nuclear and other kinds of disarmament will depend in many respects on how the European states conduct themselves. It is very important that a first step be taken in Europe. It is clear to everyone that if the first, most difficult step is taken, both a second and third step will be taken. Mankind will see not a faint ray of hope but realistic prospects, not bellicose rhetoric but specific deeds in defense of peace, not the economic burden of militarism but the first fruits of disarmament.

COMMENTARY ON DIFFERENT DISARMAMENT APPROACHES

OW232247 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 17 Jun 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; Aleksandr Serikov commentary: "Two Approaches to Problems of Peace and Disarmament"]

[Text] Hello, comrades. As Comrade Gorbachev emphasized in his report at the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum, frustrating the aggressive designs of the ruling imperialist circles must be the main goal of our foreign policy. The peaceful steps that have been undertaken by our country are known. These include the plan for eliminating nuclear weapons by the year 2000, our moratorium on nuclear explosions, and the proposal on the destruction of chemical weapons. All these and other Soviet initiatives are aimed at improving the world climate.

However, the prospects for relaxing tensions in international affairs are being perceived in the West, first of all by the U.S. reactionary ruling clique, as a threat to the realization of their imperialist designs of universal supremacy.

This is exactly what has caused the series of rejections to the Soviet proposals on the principal problems of contemoporary development: the refusal to end nuclear experiments, the rejection of existing agreements on strategic weapons, and the refusal to leave outer space free of weapons. As the report noted, the U.S. leaders continue to assess the contemporary international situation using star wars, nuclear wearheads, the arms race, and militarist blackmail as a yardstick, thereby increasingly undermining the security of the whole world as well as that of their own country.

Everything demonstrates that the world situation remains complex, and there are, so far, no grounds for talking about the relaxation of tensions. Such is the conclusion reached by the participants of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact member-states.

The confident voice of Moscow has again sounded on this uneasy, troubled situation. The USSR, declared Comrade Gorbachev at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, will persistently continue to carry out its initiatives, which answer the innermost hopes of our people and all people on the planet. Our country will not permit an intensification of the military-political confrontation to be forced on mankind, which would mean a slide to nuclear war. We shall never permit U.S. nuclear missile superiority, was the plenum's message. In this, our Leninist foreign policy course and our defensive might are supported by the reliable basis of the acceleration of social and economic development that the party has worked out.

FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDE HOLDS CSCE TALKS IN FINLAND

PM231425 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 19 Jun 86 p 10

[Unattributed report: "Arms Are Reaching a Critical Level"]

[Text] The arms buildup is now approaching the critical level beyond which human civilization's survival becomes questionable. In order that this level is not exceeded there must now be rapid progress on disarmament, Soviet Foreign Ministry Foreign Policy Planning Administration Chief Lev Mendelevich said at a press conference in Helsinki Wednesday [18 June]. Mendelevich gave an account of the Soviet Union's latest disarmament proposals and outlined the view the Soviet Union takes of the military situation in the world. In the past Mendelevich has visited Finland to discuss questions relating to CSCE. Mendelevich stressed that the Soviet Union will not lay down preconditions for a new summit between President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Mikahil Gorbachev but said that such a meeting should lead to concrete results.

According to Mendelevich the critical level has not yet been exceeded, but it is close. If this level is exceeded, it could become impossible to maintain an overviews of developments. The main reason why Mendelevich thinks we are approaching the critical level is to be found in the endeavors to create new weapons systems.

During his 3-day visit to Finland Mendelevich discussed with Finnish Foreign Ministry Political Department Chief Seppo Pietinen the CSCE process, the expert meetings subsequent to the Madrid meeting, and the current Stockholm conference. They also discussed the follow-up meeting which begins in Vienna in the fall. The foreign Ministry announced that the talks were part of the traditional CSCE consultations between Finland and the Soviet Union.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ADOPTS MANIFESTO

LD241327 Moscow TASS in English 1259 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Lima June 24 TASS -- The 17th Congress of the Socialist International has closed here with the adoption of a Lima Manifesto, which stresses the vital need of curbing the arms race and safeguarding world peace.

The halting of nuclear explosions and an eventual total nuclear test ban, the manifesto says, would be evidence that the nuclear-armed countries approach in all seriousness the problem of arms control. The U.S. Government, the document continues should at long last renounce nuclear testing. In addition, the talks with the USSR on a complete and universal nuclear test ban, interrupted by the USA and Britain in 1980, should be immediately resumed.

All the nuclear-armed countries should become involved in these talks.

The participants in the congress noted the great importance of unilateral and multilateral measures to strengthen peace and promote international detente, and of any steps aimed at limiting and reducing armaments and curbing the arms race as a whole.

The final document of the forum expresses grave worry over the U.S. plans to militarize outer space. Space should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. The 1972 ABM Treaty between the USSR and the USA, the manifesto says, should be preserved and strengthened. It is necessary to prevent the deployment of such systems anywhere, on earth or in outer space. It is also vitally important to establish nuclear weapon-free zones in the world.

The document voices the need for a total ban on chemical weapons and for an end to their production and deployment.

Weapons of any type must not be improved but policy must because universal security cannot be guaranteed through the renovation and stockpiling of weaponry. Peace and disarmament are inviolable conditions of the development, freedom and very survival of mankind. Nuclear war, the manifesto says, would constitute a crime against humanity.

The Lima Manifesto attaches much importance to the economic problems of developing countries, which are a consequence of the crisis gripping the entire capitalist economy. The difficulties of the developing countries are aggravated by their foreign indebtedness and by unequal trade and economic relations with developed Western countries.

The participants in the forum called for a peaceful settlement of the crisis in Central America, for the just solution of the Namibian and Middle East problems, and for political solutions to conflicts in other parts of the world. They denounced the apartheid regime in South Africa and acts of repression unleased by the reactionary dictatorships in Chile and Paraguay.

REASONS FOR CARRINGTON'S NORWAY VISIT VIEWED

LD241359 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Oslo June 24 TASS -- Lord Carrington, the NATO secretary-general, arrived here for a four-day unofficial visit.

Local observers are of the opinion that during his talks with Johan Holst, minister of defense of Norway, Knut Frydelund, minister of foreign affairs of Norway, and other officials' Lord Carrington will press for a change in the stand of the Norwegian Government which refused to support unconditionally President Reagan's "star wars" plans at the session of the NATO Military Planning Committee held last May at the level of defense ministers.

The headquarters of the North Atlantic alliance is annoyed at Oslo's reluctance to increase its military budget by 7 percent a year, as required by the directives of the NATO command. It is also displeased with the basic principles of Norway's foreign policy which does not allow the construction of foreign military bases and the deployment of nuclear weapons on the country's territory in peacetime.

It follows from Lord Carrington's statement made to a group of Norwegian journalists on the eve of his departure for Oslo that the NATO leadership was seriously concerned over what he called a certain shift of priorities in Norway's foreign policy after the Norwegian Labor Party had come to power in the country last May.

The NATO secretary-general did not bother to conceal that he was going to bring pressure to bear on the government which did not want to follow blindly the instructions given to it by the North Atlantic alliance.

We should do everything possible to ensure full backing of different proposals by the NATO countries, Lord Carrington said.

The NATO secretary-general reiterated his negative stand on the idea of establishing a nuclear-free zone in Nordic Europe. In his words, the idea of nuclear free-zone is at variance with NATO's general strategy.

IAEA'S KONSTANTINOV INTERVIEWED ON CHERNOBYL

DW240811 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2030 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Interview with IAEA Deputy Director Leonard Konstantinov by Thomas Haussner in Munich in the "Tagesthemen" program, in English with superimposed German translation; no date given -- recorded]

[Text] [Haussner] Mr Konstantinov, what is the present situation in Chernobyl?

[Konstantinov] At present, all the necessary actions are being taken. There is no radioactive danger anymore, not even in the area where the nuclear fusion took place. There is no danger that radioactivity could enter into the groundwater.

[Haussner] When will the other units of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant be put into operation again?

[Konstantinov] We intend to start up number 1 and number 2 this October, but not number 3. The accident took place, as you know at number 4. But those are optimistic plans. However, the two units will certainly be operated again by the end of the year at the latest.

[Haussner] Only international cooperation can solve problems like those in Chernobyl. What possibilities do you see in the near future?

[Konstantinov] I expect a better exchange of information in the field of safety, and I expect more visits of IAEA scientists to countries operating nuclear power plants. Moreover, I expect increased safety standards through international training of the nuclear power plants' personnel.

[Haussner] How do you intend to implement these proposals?

[Konstantinov] I believe, first of all, that we need an agreement or, better, two agreements: one on an advanced warning system in case of reactor incidents and one on mutual assistance. But that does not mean that I am expecting further incidents. The special IAEA meeting in Vienna in late September will facilitate closer international cooperation. However, we must not forget that also in the future reactor safety lies in the hands of governments and operating companies. Nobody can force responsibility on them. The operators are responsible, I mean, the operating organizations and the governments.

[Haussner] Do you think that there will be an internationally binding agreement on reactor safety?

[Konstantinov] I think that it should be a voluntary agreement by the governments, but that public opinion might exert influence on these governments.

FURTHER ON MOSCOW EAST-WEST TRADE CONFERENCE

PM241631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[Report by N. Larionova: "Reserves for the Future"]

[Text] The golden horn of Mercury, god of trade, has once again summoned business people from abroad to a meeting in Moscow. The envoys of 19 countries are taking part in the second meeting between representatives of the International Chamber of Commerce and Soviet foreign trade organizations. The first meeting was held 8 years ago, also in Moscow.

This time the delegations from West European countries are very imposing. The presidents of such major companies as Mercedes, Ferro Stahl, Sutherland, and others have arrived in Moscow. For the International Chamber of Commerce, its president, Frans van den Hoewen, is participating in the work of the meeting, and Ye. P. Pitovranov is attending for the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The Soviet Union's delegation includes Foreign Trade Minister B.I. Aristov.

The talks between the 140 Western businessmen and Soviet representatives will continue for 2 days.

Communique Adopted

PM241324 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Ivanko report: "Forum of Business Circles"]

[Text] The second meeting of representatives of Soviet organizations and business circles from Western countries, organized by the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry and the International Chamber of Commerce, was held in Moscow 19-20 June.

Around 140 representatives of the business world from 16 West European countries as well as the United States, Canada, and Japan took part in the meeting.

The main topic of the meeting was "The Development of Foreign Economic Ties Between the USSR and the Industrially Developed Western Countries Through 1990." The participants in this representative forum were received by N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The meeting was addressed by Frans van den Hoewen, president of the International Chamber of Commerce. He particularly noted the role of the International Chamber of Commerce in developing mutually advantageous economic cooperation among countries with different social systems. A communique was adopted on the results of the meeting, which stated in particular that the participants "stressed the importance of a favorable political climate with regard to East-West relations and the strengthening of the open multilateral system of international trade by removing obstacles to the free exchange of goods and services."

During a break between sessions this IZVESTIYA correspondent interviewed Ye. P. Pitovranov, chairman of the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry.

"First of all I would like to say that this is the second meeting between business representatives from the industrially developed Western countries and the Soviet Union's foreign trade, industrial, scientific, and technical organizations. The first meeting proved its worth. Many useful proposals that promoted the development of mutually advantageous ties between Soviet organizations and Western firms were put forward at it.

"Taking into account the plans which were ratified in our country at the 27th CPSU Congress and mindful of the fact that the last USSR Supreme Soviet session adopted the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990, Western business circles proposed repeating the meeting. We must determine how our economic ties will develop in this most important period for the USSR. The Soviet participants in the meeting gave information on the content of the 12th 5-Year Plan, the state of foreign trade,and new forms of business cooperation, which also largely promotes the development of mutual understanding between countries."

KASHLEV ON 'LESSONS OF THE BERN CONFERENCE'

PM241501 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 24, 23 Jun 86 pp 14-15

[Article by Yuriy Kashlev, head of Soviet delegation at Bern Conference on Human Contacts: "The Lessons of the Bern Conference].

[Text] For nearly two months the Bern conference of experts on people-to-people contacts representing 35 countries was in session. Convened in conformity with the relevant decision taken by the Madrid meeting of the participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in 1983, it was the first forum in the more than ten years of the Helsinki process to be specially devoted to the expansion and promotion of contacts and exchanges between institutions and organizations of the participating countries as well as contacts between individuals on the basis of kinship, family reunions, marriages between nationals of different countries, etc.

From the outset the debates in Bern were rather heated.

This was so primarily because the delegations of a number of NATO countries headed by the U.S. sought to revise the terms of reference agreed in Madrid for the conference and to relegate to the background the broadest channels of people-to-people contacts and exchanges -- those provided by the trade unions and women's youth and other mass organizations, as well as tourism.

Secondly, again in violation of the terms of reference and the established practice, they insisted on the sittings being open to the public, which meant admitting the press and the representatives of all manner of anti-communist organizations specially brought to Bern for the purpose.

Third, the Western ideological indoctrination centres from the very beginning were out to set the tone at the conference and around it. In the course of the first two weeks alone, dozens of rallies were staged by organizations campaigning against the socialist countries, such as the so-called Resistance International and the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Defence of Soviet Jews. Some of them, for instance, the National Strategic Information Centre (an American organization operating under the wing of the CIA) and the International Human Rights Association (based in the F.R.G. and with the war criminal Agruzov as one of its leaders), actually opened offices in Bern. The rallies were attended by professional anti-Sovieteers and anti-communists like Bukovski, Plyushch, Yves Montand and Ionesco. A "counter-conference" was held to which President Reagan sent a special message, much to the surprise of the participants in the official all-European conference which he chose to ignore.

One would rather not begin an account of the Bern forum with an enumeration of these psychological warfare experts, but there were so many of them and they raised such a clamour during the first days of the conference that they can hardly be passed over in silence.

How were the attempts to make the conference a confrontation and propaganda exercise foiled? The answer to this question to a large extent explains what happened further.

The mistake the transatlantic organizers of this excerise made was to underestimate the potential the U.S.S.R. and the other socialist countries possess in that area of international relations known as humanitarian cooperation. In this sphere, which the West continues by inertia to consider its political trump card, we put forward such a constructive programme that our opponents soon had to pull in their horns, and to go over to the defensive on many issues.

We began by declaring the Soviet Union's firm conviction that cooperation among the European countries in question relating to the promotion of contacts between individuals, institutions and organizations is both possible and necessary. The 27th Congress of the CPSU qualified cooperation in the humanitarian field as basic to a comprehensive system of international security. The Soviet delegation drew the attention of the participants in the Bern conference to what CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev said in April in Berlin: "The closest economic cooperation, the broadest exchange of cultural values, direct and free intercourse among the citizens of all countries -- this is how we visualize the peaceful future of Europe, this is what we are ready to work for."

Accordingly, the Soviet delegation at the Bern conference consistently called for thorough, businesslike and balanced examination in a constructive spirit of all the aspects of the expansion of contacts between individuals, insitutions and organizations as set forth in the Helsinki Final Act and the summing-up document of the Madrid meeting.

We made it plain from the outset that we wanted concrete results and not a propaganda contest, and consistently adhered to this line, not allowing ourselves to be drawn by the provocative speeches delivered by some Western representatives suffering from a psychological warfare complex.

The socialist countries put before the conference no less than 24 concrete proposals. The large number of these proposals, as well as the aims they pursued, testified to our country's genuine desire to promote humanitarian cooperation. These proposals cover practically the entire range of large-scale contacts involving millions of people, institutions and organizations and are not limited exclusively to family relations between citizens of the participating countries which, though important in themselves, affect a small number of people.

In particular, The Soviet delegation together with other socialist countries called for the promotion of contacts and exchanges between trade unions, youth and sports organizations and universities, the conclusion of more intergovernmental agreements on these questions, for ensuring favourable conditions and the personal safety of participants in such exchanges, for speeding up the issuance of visas, and for increasing exchange of tourists.

Of fundamental importance was the recommendation submitted by the Soviet delegation as regards improving the entry and exit regulations enforced by the participants in the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe in relation to people travelling for family reasons, with due account taken of the international norms and understandings recorded in the Final Act and the Madrid summing up document. We also supported the reasonable and realistic proposals made by other delegations on questions of family reunion, family travel, and other matters vital for many people. As a result, for the first time in the history of the Helsinki process, a document was collectively drawn up the adoption of which would unquestionably have been welcomed by millions of people.

Contrary to the picture painted by Western propaganda, the Bern meeting was by no means a one-way affair. Numerous violations of the Helsinki understandings by Western powers were brought to light. For instance, virtually all the capitalist participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe still do not observe the recommendation to simplify the issuance of entry visas. Citizens of other countries who seek reasons are subjected to discrimination. Exchanges with trade union, women's or youth organizations of socialist countries are obstructed. While the Bern conference was still in session the U.S. State Department refused entry visas to two groups of Soviet workers who had been invited to attend the 100th anniversary of May Day in Chicago. The representatives of the NATO countries felt uncomfortable indeed when these and similar facts were put before them.

In the course of the debates many delegates quoted what Mikhail Gorbachev had said on international issues, this was a sign that an increasing number of public personalities abroad understand the substance of the new, end-of-the-century thinking which the Soviet leadership propounds. New thinking consonant with the realities of today and tomorrow is what is above all needed for security, cooperation and mutual understanding to be ensured and a new stage in international relations ushered in.

The far-reaching peace initiatives the Soviet Union has put forward in the recent period, and primarily the proposal completely to rid humanity of nuclear weapons by the end of the century, are a manisfestation of this new thinking.

This applies also to the course steered by the 27th CPSU Congress towards democratization and humanization of international relations, towards the development of humanitarian cooperation.

At the decisive moment in the deliberations of the Bern conference, when a compromise draft of a final document submitted by the neutral countries and containing many important understandings with regard to people-to-people contacts has been practically agreed upon, the American delegation received instructions from Washington not to support it. In view of the consensus rule observed at all Europeans forums this was tantamount to the U.S. vetoing the outcome of two months of hard work by representatives of the participating countries.

It was a glaring instance of an altogether different kind of thinking -- the thinking of a world policeman who feels entitled to ride roughshod over the will of other peoples. It was as if the Europeans had been shown a fist and told that they would not be allowed to continue the dialogue among the continent's countries or to expand humanitarian cooperation and carry forward the Helsinki process.

After weeks of sermonizing by the American representatives about the needs of ordinary people, it was thus revealed that all this preachment [as published] was merely a demagogic screen for the real U.S. intentions. And these intentions are to prevent cooperation among the European peoples, to torpedo the Helsinki process, and use every opportunity, including the humane subject of people-to-people contacts for psychological warfare and anti-communist demagogy.

Cold-war inertia, disregard for the interests of other people, the European included is how many in Bern qualified the actions of those who prevented the meeting from producing construction results. It was part and parcel of the same political philosophy that found expression in the bombing of Libyan cities, the killing of innocent people, and the continuation of nuclear testing in defiance of world opinion.

The U.S. action in Bern was deplored even by America's closest NATO allies. But their appeals to Washington on the last day of the conference not to torpedo the results of the joint work done were of no avail. The answer was "no."

Nevertheless, those who are doing their utmost to maintain the inertia of the cold war are having to realize that times are changing, and in Europe as well. The fact that the Bern conference succeeded in working out and agreeing unanimously (with the exception of the U.S.) an important document on such a far from simple question as people-to-people contacts is a sign of the times, of new approaches. And this cannot but give cause of optimism as regards the Helsinki process which is continuing to develop. The last negative chord struck in Bern cannot alter this fact.

The representatives of the 35 participants in the Conference in Europe are due to get together in November this year at their next political follow-up meeting in Vienna. In Bern we were keenly aware of the great interest evinced by all Europeans in both this meeting and the Helsinki process in general. And this is encouraging for all of us who share a common home.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM241207 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[Pavel Demchenko: "International Review"]

[Text] The Main Aim

There are dates which people never forget. Time and oblivion have no power over them. One such day was 22 June 1941. The reader will remember: Exactly 45 years ago, as the shortest summer night was drawing to a close, war, a brutal and bloody war such as mankind had never known before, hit our country.

Before Soviet people won the great victory over Hitlerite fascism, which raised its sword against our motherland, they had to live through 1,418 days and nights of hell. And, subsequently, it still took just over 3 months to complete the rout of Japanese militarism and to draw the bottom line under the tragedy of World War II. The war claimed more than 50 million lives in many countries and turned cities, settlements, and villages into ruins...

The memory of these sacrifices and suffering is indelible. It compels us to ponder the lessons of history again and again and to contemplate the danger that is now intensifying over the planet, threatening the very existence of mankind. The harsh reality of our time demands that we seek the most effective means of averting catastrophe, returning the world to the times of detente, and firmly establishing the principles of broad cooperation between countries and people.

It is highly symbolic that only this week another appeal to the world rang out from Moscow: A specific and realistic program for the creation of a comprehensive system of international security was set forth. This took place at the CPSU Central Committee plenum. M.S. Gorbachev's report was devoted to both domestic and foreign policy problems and summed up the results of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee which was held in Budapest.

As the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee noted, all the comrades in Budapest agreed that the situation in the world remains complex and that there are as yet no grounds to speak of a relaxation of tension. The prospect of a relaxation of tension is viewed in the West, and above all by the reactionary U.S.ruling clique, as a threat to their interests. During the past few months and weeks we have witnessed a series of rejections of Soviet proposals pertaining to cardinal questions of present-day development -- the refusal to end nuclear explosions; the abandonment of existing accords on strategic weapons; and the refusal to keep space free from weapons.

The point is that the imperialist states' ruling circles regard the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union as a mighty obstacle to the implementation of their imperial plans aimed at achieving world supremacy and social revenge. Furthermore, they entertain the hope, albeit illusory, that they may be able to thwart the implementation of our creative plans, to hamper the development of the socialist countries, to throw us off the course mapped out by the 27th CPSU Congress, and to keep us in the fetters of the arms race.

Following these dangerous plans remains Soviet foreign policy's main aim. The socialist countries will never allow the United States to gain nuclear missile superiority. The fate of the world must not be left in imperialism's hands. That would mean only one thing -- sliding toward nuclear war.

In these complex conditions, the USSR and the fraternal countries are not allowing themselves to be dragged onto the path of deepening confrontation, and they consider it their duty to persistently continue their quest for opportunities to reduce arms and improve the international situation, in particular in Europe, which has already lived through the nightmare of two world wars and where major armies and arms, including nuclear arms, are now concentrated. Allow me to recall in this context that the highlight, so to speak, of the Budapest meeting was the proposal on the reduction of conventional arms and armed forces throughout Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

It is a question of a 25 percent reduction of both sides' armed forces within the next few years. This refutes the speculative argument that nuclear disarmament in Europe would supposedly leave the West European states at a disadvantage if the present level of conventional armed forces were to be maintained.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum adopted a resolution on the results of the Political Consultative Committee conference, which expresses the conviction that the "friendship and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries and the further development of their collaboration with all peace-loving states and broad public forces will lead to the further buildup of socialism's peace offensive and the establishment of international cooperation with a view to achieving mutually acceptable accords in the sphere of arms limitation for the sake of the development and progress of all mankind."

What was the reaction abroad to the plenum materials? It is possible to say without exaggeration that it was tremendous. The decisions of our party's Central Committee do, of course, always attract much attention among politicians and the international public. After all, it is the ruling party of the world's first and most powerful socialist state whose policy has a tremendous impact on world developments. However, this time there is special interest both because this was the first Central Committee plenum after the 27th congress, which approved an innovative program for our society's accelerated development, and also because the international situation is so acute: People the world over are interested in Moscow's policy in the face of the provocative actions undertaken by Washington and its closest NATO allies.

The main view expressed by the foreign press is this: The Soviet Union is fully resolved to accelerate its progress along the path of socioeconomic development and is persistently translating its peace initiatives into reality.

After the plenum a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet was held which approved the State Plan for the country's economic and social development in 1986-1990; this session was followed by a joint session of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commissions. During this meeting alarm was expressed in connection with the U.S. Administration's decision to abandon observance of Soviet-American strategic arms limitation agreements, and Washington's claims that the Soviet Union does not comply with the obligations it has assumed were resolutely rejected. The adopted resolution proposes that a working meeting be held in the near future between members of the USSR Supreme Soviet and U.S. Congress foreign affairs bodies, and it expresses the hope that the U.S. Administration will reconsider all the consequences that its announced decision would entail and take steps which will help to stop mankind from sliding toward a nuclear catastrophe.

It goes without saying that, now as before, what is important is the U.S. side's answer. The next few says will tell what kind of an answer it is.

South African Volcano

Monday, 16 June marked the peak of antiracist demonstrations in the Republic of South Africa [RSA]. The authorities introduced the strictest censorship and imposed an ban on local and foreign journalists' reporting, transmitting, or printing of any information about these events.

The information in our possession is very sketchy and imprecise but nonetheless it is striking. According to witnesses, 90 percent of the African working people in the RSA took part in a general strike 16 June staged in connection with the 10th anniversary of the shooting at a demonstration of schoolchildren in a "black" suburb of Johannesburg -- Soweto.

This strike, the biggest in the country's history, united the black majority, the "coloreds," and many whites. It is not even known yet how many people were killed on this day. According to some reports it was 7 people; according to others 11 people. It is believed that between 12 June, when the state of emergency was introduced, and Tuesday, 17 June, 42 people, including 39 blacks, were killed.

It must be said that the authorities had been preparing for this anniversary for a long time. Despite the fact that the punitive appartatus had been working flat out for more than a year and that attempts to decapitate and split the antiracist movement were undertaken, it proved impossible to stem the wave of antiapartheid demonstrations. As part of this poliey South African commandos carried out piratical raids against Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana. According to Pretoria's official version, these raids were organized to strike at bases and cells of the African National Congress of South Africa in the aforementioned countries. In fact, it was a show of strength, which was intended to intimidate both the neighboring countries and the oppositions at home calling for the abolition of apartheid and for equal rights for the black majority and the white minority (out of the country's total population of 33 million inhabitants, 25 million are blacks and around 3 million are "coloreds").

Despite all the repressive measures, the strikes and demonstrations on "Soweto Day" did take place. And not just in Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, and Pretoria, but also in New York, London, Paris, Amsterdam, and Washington. The demonstrators who came out onto the streets in many cities of America and Europe demanded that Western governments stop cooperation with the RSA, introduce a trade embargo and other sanctions, and thus contribute to the weakening and fall of the racist regime.

And how did the government react? The U.S. Government, for instance?

At the very moment when a big demonstration demanding an end to Reagan's policy of "constructive engagement" with the Pretoria authorities was taking place on the streets of Washington, Secretary of State G. Shultz was declaring that "There can be no change in the present U.S. policy toward the RSA." How come? After all, quite recently the apartheid regime was described as "repulsive" at the State Department. But that was clearly an emotional outburst intended fpr propaganda purposes. When it comes down to real policy and to business, different "principles" come into play. Let us not forget that the United States imports chrome and manganese ore, uranium oxide, platinum, vanadium, diamonds, and gold coins from the RSA and that more that 250 U.S. companies, whose incomes run into hundreds of millions of dollars, are operating there.

The same applies to Britain, whose investments in the RSA total 12 billion pounds sterling. The government of M. Thatcher is categorically opposed to effective sanctions despite pressures from the Labor opposition and African and Asian countries. Its stance was clearly demonstrated at the Common Market foreign ministers' conference held in Luxembourg, where Britain, France, and the FRG came out against "punishing " Pretoria.

It is characteristic that the world conference on sanctions against racist South Africa, held in Paris, presented the same picture. Britain, the United States, and the FRG did not attend, while France only sent an observer.

This is what the capitalist countries' cooperation with the apartheid regime looks like in effect. Their ruling classes see nothing wrong with the terror against the oppressed and poor, no matter how repulsive the forms it takes. Their line of conduct is determined only by their concern to safeguard their profits, their fear of left-wing forces, and military and political calculations.

Toward Peace Through Unity of Action

This week the situation in Lebanon and on the Iran-Iraq front deteriorated again. In the suburbs of the Lebanese capital there were continual exchanges of fire between the Palestinians and detachments of the Shi'ite Amal movement, and the agreement concluded in Damascus on the normalization of the situation in west Beirut has still not been fully implemented.

Reports coming in from the Iran-Iraq front speak of intensified artillery exchanges and air raids. The main fighting is under way around Al-Faw city in southern Iraq where the Iranian forces are managing to hold on to their positions. The Western press is focusing attention on the intensifying "tanker warfare," that is, the increasingly frequent attacks by both the Iraqi and Iranian Air Forces on ships transporting oil in the Persian Gulf. The following figures are cited, for instance: During the first 5 months of the current year 46 merchant vessels were hit, which is the same number as during the whole of last year...

Frankly speaking, all this information is probably not even regarded as news by many people, despite the fact that it means blood, death, and suffering. It is not difficult to understand such readers. The fratricidal war in Lebanon has been going on for 11 years and the Iran-Iraq armed conflict for almost 6 years. During this time people have formed quite definite pictures in their minds. Lebanon -- these are the ruins of Beirut's residential areas, the wretched Palestinian refugee camps, bombs exploding in the streets and the residential areas, unshaven Israeli soldiers armed with submachine guns sitting atop tanks as they comb Lebanese villages in broad daylight... The Iran-Iraq front is associated with scorched desert and muddy swamps, mounds of burned-out hardware, and massive casualties (hundreds of thousands of people have perished), and above all with the senselessness of the slaughter that is taking place.

However, no matter how protracted or brutal these conflicts are, no matter how much they testify to the whole complexity of the problems involving national and religious groups in the "Third World," they both need active mediation efforts to reconcile the warring parties, efforts which so far, unfortunately, are still lacking. It is common knowledge that the protracted disorder in Lebanon and the mutual attrition of Iran and Iraq are largely in the interests of the imperialist circles and Israel, which are pouring oil onto the flames. It is difficult to counter these forces, but for this very reason vigorous action by neighboring and, above all, Arab countries -- which, you would think, have the greatest interest in peace in the region -- is all the more necessary. But, alas, division and disunity in the Arab ranks have still not been overcome. Emphasis on domestic and local subregional problems prevents many governments from assessing correctly what is happening, from rising above narrowly perceived interests and uniting to resolve both the Lebanese and the Iran-Iraq conflicts which are poisoning the general atmosphere.

In the light of these negative phenomena, current efforts to normalize the relations between Syria andIraq and between Algeria and Morocco -- the Algerian initiative is aimed at restoring the cohesion of PLO ranks -- are attracting attention. The adjustment of relations between Arab countries and their unity of action would help not only "to unravel" the crisis situations in Lebanon and the Persian Gulf but also to check U.S. interference and Israel's aggressive ventures. This is an essential precondition for the establishment of peace in the Near East.

U.S. 'ESPIONAGE' ACTIVITIES IN USSR DETAILED

PM241609 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 6

[V. Vladimirov Article: "The Fall Meeting Will Not Take Place: Failure of a Pentagon Intelligence Agent"]

[Text] Moscow, Kastanayevskaya Street, 7 May 1986. The twilight is rapidly deepening. The woman standing by a car with a diplomatic license plate from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow glances timidly from side to side. She looks tensely in the direction from which the man she is waiting for should appear. She is Ursula Sites, an American. She is waiting for Eric Sites, her husband, a professional intelligence agent listed on the U.S. Embassy payroll as a civilian assistant to the defense attache. She is waiting for his return from a spy meeting in order to immediately deliver him and the expected "catch" to the premises of the intelligence department at the American Embassy, which are reliably protected by the Marines.

Ursula will be waiting a long time, hoping desparately, before she realizes that Eric Sites is not going to return to the rendezvous with her on Kastanayevskaya Street...

At that time Eric Sites, civilian assistant on the apparatus of the defense attache, has quite different concerns: He has been caught red-handed during a conspiratorial meeting, carefully prepared for by the U.S. special services, with an agent recruited by American intelligence, and is watching in anguish as the tools of the spy's trade are removed one by one from the blue bag he was intending to give to the agent. Here is a "Kharkov" electric razor -- in reality adapted to act as a container for storing spy equipment. The most thorough external inspection will not arouse any suspicions. That is the intention: Nobody must have any idea that there is a secret compartment inside that can conceal a mini-camera the size of a tube of toothpaste designed for photographing secret documents. Here is a little cardboard box with a souvenir writing implement manufactured at the Moscow Writing Materials Plant named for Sacco and Vanzetti. In this, too, the American espionage "craftsmen" have fitted a secret compartment. It is in a little depression covered by a metallic plate, designed for a mini-camera.

A phial is taken out of the bag: Our pharmacists sell vitamins in these phials. Inside are tablets designed for invisible writing; they have to be dissolved in water. Envelopes with addresses in the United States are laid on the table. Ordinary envelopes such as can be bought at any kiosk. In them are letters in English, harmless in content; the authors share their impressions of a tour of our country, they like our historical and cultural monuments. Similar letters, but written by American tourists, leave our country by hundreds and cross the ocean. But these two are special. They were to have provided the cover for espionage reports to the intelligence center. The addresses on the envelopes are genuine, the address are one (Rudi Komak) in Brookfield, Wisconsin, and one Arnold (Iston) in (Bvern), Texas. The agent must enter an encoded text on the margins of these letters or between the lines, in invisible ink. If the report is important, American intelligence instructions advise duplicating the letters and dropping them in different mailboxes. It seems that the fatherly dressing-down which the U.S. Congress once delivered to the special services about interference in the private lives of American citizens has already been forgotten.

Finally, a notebook appears, in no way remarkable in appearance, except the cover is slightly swollen, as if it had absorbed moisture. There is another secret compartment in the cover. American intelligence instructions to the secret agent are concealed there. They give instructions on organizing future meetings, detailed diagrams, and calls for special vigilance.

On the pages of fine script, the most important thing is the American intelligence service's list of topics of particular interest. The intelligence leaders ask the agent for information about the tactical and technical characteristics of aircraft, the location and purpose of defense facilities, and the personnel working there. "We wish you a pleasant summer and await a meeting with you in the fall." These words complete the message from the U.S. intelligence center to its agent in the Soviet Union.

The evening of 7 May. Malaya Priogovskaya Street. The twilight is thickening still more over Moscow and the breeze carries a scent of popular resin. There are quite a few people on the street. Sites is in the yard of Apartment Block No 22. The spy meeting is to take place here. The passers-by and the inhabitants of the block who are sitting on the benches on this warm May evening hardly pay attention to him. Eric Sites is indistinguishable from a Musovite: He wears jeans, a check shirt, a zippered jacket, and a cap bought in a Moscow store. He carries the blue bag that by now is familiar to readers. Sites looks nervously from side to side. It seems there is nothing suspicious. At exactly 2115 a man appears carrying a rolled-up newspaper: that is the sign. Sites approaches him, gives the password, hears the answer, and invites him to take a walk... Caught red-handed, Sites stands deathly pale, as if thunderstruck. He will remain in that state for a long time.

As for the Soviet citizen, who is an American intelligence agent, he has been arrested, and an investigation is in progress. There is no doubt that he will get what he deserves. That is really all we can say about the failure of this major espionage action by American intelligence and the ignominous end of the latest "crusader" from the Pentagon.

As for Eric Sites, a resolute protest was convyed to the U.S. Embassy and that country's defense attache about his espionage activity. Sites was declared persona non grata and quickly dispatched to the United States.

The Washington administration, White House Deputy Press Secretary L. Speakes stated, will not comment on the accusation of espionage against Sites. Yes, the case is so obvious that commentaries, as they say in these cases, are superfluous. That was evidently what the official American spokesman meant.

Let us spare Larry Speakes this unpleasant duty. Let us comment ourselves on what happened.

Reporting Sites' expulsion from the Soviet Union for espionage, American news agencies noted that prior to him, Embassy Second Secretary Michael Sellers had been the last American with a diplomatic passport told to leave the USSR for similar reasons. This is not an exhaustive list of exposed American intelligence agents expelled from the USSR recently. U.S. Embassy employees, Third Secretary Peter (Bogatyr), attache Lewis Thomas, First Secretary Richard Osborne, Second Secretary Paul Stambaugh, and Lon Augustenborg and Richard Muller, employees at the U.S. Consulate General in Leningrad, were expelled for espionage. Third Secretary (D. Makmekhen), Counselor Peter Semler, Second Secretary Jospeh McDonald, and Alex (Grishchuk), civilian assistant to the defense attache, were exposed. Intelligence agent Martha Peterson, who used the diplomatic cover of an embassy secretary and archivist, was detained while carrying out an act of espionage. Vincent Crockett, speical assistant to the U.S. defense attache, was caught red-handed.

American intelligence agents do not lack cynicism and blatant self-confidence. U.S. Assistant Naval Attache Lipscombe, who was detained while carrying out an act of espionage, stated unceremoniously that he was operating on the direct instructions of his leadership, which had tasked him with ... "monitoring the situation at Leningrad industrial enterprises."

The basest methods were demonstrated by U.S. Assistant Air Force Attache Wolf, who with the assistance of a Canadian colleague stole official [sluzhebenyy] documents from an Inturist worker's desk in Kazan when she left her "visitors" alone in her office for literally a minute.

As in the case of Mr and Mrs Sites, American intelligence agents Assistant Military Attache Reppert, Assistant Naval Attache Henry, Vice Consul Augustenborg of the U.S. Consulate General in Leningrad, U.S. Embassy First Secretary Osborne, and others, who enlisted their wives in espionage activity, demonstrated an original form of "family espionage" to the world.

The Italians say that two coincidences make a phenomenon. But what if we are talking about dozens of incidents that become more frequent with every passing year? This is a trend compelling serious thought.

The conclusion is unequivocal: The United States is attempting to expand intelligence activity agianst our country. According to American press information, it is planned to allocate $24 billion to the U.S. special services from the budget in fiscal 1987 (by comparison they received $10 billion in 1979, and it is believed that this figure will reach $30 billion in 1990). The main resources and efforts of the American special services are directed against the Soviet Union. U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger spoke at closed congressional hearings some time back. The defense secretary, THE WASHINGTON POST writes, named the biggest recipient of intelligence information. It is the Pentagon.

The American special services have joined frantically in the "crusade" against our country. They are hotly pursuing our defense secrets. However, it would do the new-found "crusaders" no harm to remember how such crusades end. The Sites episode provides further confirmation. The "fall meeting" will not take place.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON U.S. CONTRA AID DEBATE

U.S. Seeks Intervention

LD231133 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0830 GMT 23 Jun 86

[By TASS correspondent Igor Borisenko]

[Excerpt] Washington, 23 Jun (TASS) -- While claiming it is "striving for peace" in Central America, the White House is in fact attempting to torpedo the Contradora process, which is aimed at normalizing the situation in the region. this is demonstrated by the U.S. Administration's reaction to Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega's statement on the Sandinist government's support for the Contadora Group's latest peace proposals. An official White House spokesman tried to present the Republic's constructive stance, which is directed at seeking a peaceful solution to the region's problems, as some kind of "propaganda move." Into the bargain he attempted to sow mistrust of the Contradora "Peace Act" itself by peremptorily stating that the document allegedly does not contain "key provisions for ensuring democratization, arms reduction and measures for verifying compliance with agreements."

Washington is not in the least concerning itself over "democratization" in Central America but over how to bring the Contadora process to a standstill, and thereby prepare the ground for direct U.S. military interference in the region's affairs. To this end the White House is trying its utmost to push through Congress a request for $100 million for military aid to the contra gangs. The next vote on this usse is due to be held on 23 June.

Congress Manipulated

LD241738 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Vyacheslav Lavrentyer]

[Text] The PRENSA LATINA agency reports that the debate on the government request for allocation of $100 million of aid to the Nicaraguan contras is reporting in the U.S. Congress. Here is Vyacheslav Lavrentyer's comment:

A vote on this question was already taken in Congress in April. At that time congressmen voted against granting direct, not to say military, aid to the gangs of counterrevolutionaries. But those members of the U. S. Administration bent on destroying revolutionary power in Nicaragua at any price refused to quiet down, and to save government prestige and drag out the request their lobbyists on Capitol Hill put forward a compromise version, with $30 million proposed for the gangsters for intelligence purposes and $70 million to follow at the end of the summer depending on how events in Nicaragua and Central America as a whole turn out.

As we can see, the administration is playing cleverly on congressmen's desire for compromise, on their class hatred for the Sandinists, and on the fears of members of Congress of appearing to be spineless politicians on the eve of this year's midterm elections to Congress. In addition, both President Reagan and other high-ranking White House figures have all this time been holding nothing back in their efforts to whitewash the contras in the eyes of American public opinion, describing these professional killers as "freedom fighters."

On 18 June, the President made a great show of receiving Nicaraguan gang leaders at the White House. The meeting was given wide publicity in the press and on U.S. television. So observers are agreed that the U.S. Administration will manage to break the House of Representatives and wring out fresh millions of dollars in aid to the counterrevolutionaries, which will mean, in turn, that the U.S. approach to the problems of the Central American region, an approach based on intervention and force, will continue.

O'Neill Argument Cited

LD241433 Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Washington June 24 TASS -- House Speaker Thomas O'Neill flatly turned down President Ronald Reagan's request for permission to address the House today before it would take a vote on the administration's request for 100 million dollars in military aid to the terrorist forces operating against Nicaragua. O'Neill criticized the administration's intention to press for additional appropriations for military aid to the contras and said that such actions would draw the USA into another Vietnam.

The NBC T.V. company noted that a major political clash had broken out over aid to the contras fighting in Nicaragua. White House officials planned, according to the company, that the President would address the House before the voting and ask the law makers for support, but these plans were not destined to come true. The White House press department released a statement saying that the President was deeply disappointed by O'Neill's decision.

Observers note that many congressmen have to reckon with American public opinion of aid to the contras, especially now that the November mid-term elections to Congress are not far off. Last March the House, controlled by the Democrats, threw out the administration's request for funds to aid the contras.

Reagan Applies 'Crude Pressure'

LD242314 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Washington June 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

The White House announced that President Reagan cancelled his departure for Las Vegas planned for today and later for California. He decided to stay in Washington waiting for the outcome of a new voting on Wednesday at the House of Representatives on the administration's request to appropriate 100 million dollars to aid anti-Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries.

Earlier, the House rejected this request. However, the administration is striving for a review of the House's decision, banking on the second voting. Reagan intended today to address the House of Representatives, however speaker Thomas O'Neill did not agree to such a speech, regarding, regarding it as another arms-twisting action against congressmen.

Under such circumstances Reagan decided to "address congress and the nation" from his office at the White House. The President resorted to a crude pressure on congressmen, actually charging them with "connivance at communism".

CAPTURED U.S. CITIZEN ON U.S. GOAL IN NICARAGUA

LD232231 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Commentary by Observer Viktor Ivanov]

[Text] A citizen of the United States, Lalio Warnes, has been taken prisoner in Nicaragua. He belonged to one of the counterrevolutionary factions, so-called contras. Our observer Viktor Ivanov comments:

Many wonder if the United States is treading a path in Central American similar to that which led it to armed interference in Vietnam. Facts indicate that such fears are justified. So far Washington has been preferring to fight against Nicagagua by the hands of the contras, supplying them with arms and ammunition. However, the inability of the contras to depose the people's government and set up a regime to the administration's liking have more and more been augmenting the threat of direct American intervention. The speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas O'Neill, has said of President Reagan: He won't be satisfied until he has our troops there. The appeaance of American citizens in areas of fighting confirms that such warnings are grounded.

There are also a number of other alarming factors. The United States Administration has resumed pressure on Congress and has been brainwashing the public to obtain yet another $100 million in basically military aid to the contras. Besides, new obstacles are being created to impede the political settlement of the conflict through negotiations. With the help of its stooges, Washington has in fact blocked efforts by the Contadora Group engaged in a search for peace in the region.

In the meantime, the Nicaraguan Government has put forward a new initiative to stimulate the Contadora process. It has not only restated its willingness to sign a draft document on ensuring peace in Central America, but has also suggested important measures to facilitate a mutually acceptable accord. It has voiced consent to discuss ways of reducing arms that could be classed as offensive and take other steps that would help to ease tensions in Central America.

Nicaragua believes that to implement the Contadora proposals direct talks with Washington are necessary. They should deal with the nonuse of the territory of any nation in the region for aggressive actions against another country and with the termination of using mercenaries. Nicaragua also proposes agreeing on the pullout of foreign advisers from the conflict-torn areas as a step necessary for peace.

The capture of the American, Lalio Warnes, on the territory of Nicaragua explains why Washington declines to back the proposals. The idea is to give the United States military advisers a greater role in the undeclared war against Nicaragua. On one hand, this shows that attempts to count on the contras as the chief weapon in this war have failed, and on the other, it testifies to the intention to continue using exclusively military methods in Central America.

In fact, American interference in Vietnam was escalated in this way too. Attempts to gain a foothold with the help of local stooges there were followed by the dispatch of American military advisers and direct United States military interference, but the next link in the chain of those events was a military defeat, a panicky flight, and a national disgrace for the United States.

U.S. MILITARY BUILDUP IN C. AMERICA QUESTIONED

PM231251 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jun 86 First Edition p 3

[Major V. Laptev "Observer's Notes": "Hopes and Concerns of Central America"]

[Text] Nobody knows the value of peace better than the people of war-torn countries. That is why the hopes and concerns with which people in Central America, which is embroiled in military conflict, awaited the results of the Panama conference on the region's problems are understandable. During the conference it was planned to sign a "Peace Act" prepared by the Contadora Group. It was a document intended to give the go-ahead to a political settlement of the situation in the region.

At the Panama conference the Nicaraguan delegation presented new constructive proposals on ensuring peace and stability in the region. They envisage abandoning the holding of maneuvers involving foreign troops, eliminating foreign military bases, and reducing offensive arms. The Honduran, Salvadoran, and Costa Rican delegations made a retaliatory step under U.S. pressure. They advocated the "regulation" of military maneuvers and the retention of a U.S. military presence in the region, opposed reduction in offensive arms, and demanded that the Nicaraguan Government abandon its revolutionary gains.

Through Secretary of State Shultz, Washington stated that, were the "Peace Act" to be signed, the United States would continue to give military aid to the contras. It was on these terms that it was demanded that Nicaragua "disarm." Nicaragua, the country's president Daniel Ortega stated, would sign the "Peace Act" only if it brought an end to U.S. agrression against the Republic and ensured respect for its right to independence and sovereignty. The position of Sandino's homeland was met with understanding by most participants in the Panama conference. But what about official Washington, which pays lip service to the Contadora Group's efforts? During the Panama conference the U.S. President, showing his disdain for the Contadora process, renewed his attacks on Congress, seeking the allocation of $100 million for the Somozista cutthroats. The Pentagon announced the start of stage two of the "Cabanas 86" military maneuvers. They were held on Honduran territory only 17 kilometers away from the Nicaraguan border. They involved 1,500 U.S. soldiers. The aim of the maneuvers was to rehearse the coordination of U.S. and Honduran troops in the event of armed intervention against Nicaragua. The exercises began with a U.S. airborne assault troop drop into Gracias a Dios Province from seven C-130 transports.

Upon landing, the 490 rangers from the 75th Infantry Regiment based at Fort Lewis, Washington state, started "combing the jungle in search of insurgents." The U.S. assault troops then rehearsed the "lightning seizure" of a military airfield near the village of Dursuna 20 km from the Nicaraguan border.

In the last few years almost 100,000 U.S. servicemen in all have taken part in exercises on Honduran territory with a view to "acclimating and preparing for combat actions in Central America." As has become known from Pentagon plans published by the U.S. press, it is planned to deploy the same number of soldiers there to prepare for intervention in Nicaragua.

By increasing the frequency and duration of military maneuvers, the Pentagon has ensured a virtually constant presence in the region of around 5,000 of its servicemen. The conditions for launching large-scale military actions in Central America are being prepared with their help. Military observers have drawn attention to the fact that the military exercises in the region are becoming "heavier" with every passing year. That is, the United States is transferring more and more hardward for them. A considerable amount of the hardware shipped from the United States for the exercises reaches the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. The amount of engineering tasks rehearsed during the maneuvers has grown sharply. And that too is no accident.

During the "Terencio Sierra '85" exercises, U.S. engineering troops built a highway between the Honduran population centers of Jocon and San Lorenzo. This year, again within the framework of the exercises, a military base is being built near the population center of Puentecita and the strategic highway to Yoro Province. This will make it possible to complete the communications system linking the country's central regions with the three Atlantic ports. This is where major batches of arms from the United States constantly arrive.

Under the smoke screen of the "Cabanas" maneuvers, a U.S. military base was built near the city of San Lorenzo in 1985. During stage one of the "Cabanas '86" exercises U.S. engineering subunits fitted out a landing strip able to take the giant C-130 transports 20 km from the Nicaraguan border, and built four pads for military helicopters.

Honduras, which, as defined by U.S. generals, is the "key to Central America," is being given a larger and larger role in the Pentagon's aggressive plans. Some 5 major U.S. military bases, 2 powerful radar stations, and 11 airfields are located there. The Pentagon is planning to set up yet another military base on the border with El Salvador and Guatemala near the population center of Cucuyagua. Most of the military facilities are being rebuilt or expanded. The United States is planning to allocate more than $200 million for the modernization of military bases in Central America and the Caribbean in fiscal 1987.

All this shows that the United States is now preparing not simply for another "counter-insurgency war" but for large-scale combat actions using large quantities of modern weapons and military equipment. Against whom? Washington makes no big secret about that: first and foremost against Nicaragua, which allegedly poses a "strategic threat to U.S. security."

According to the U.S. press, the U.S. aggression plan against Nicaragua was worked out by the Pentagon at least 2 years ago when it was clear that the contras gangs were incapable of ousting the Sandinist government. But its implementation has been repeatedly postponed. Why? U.S. ruling circles are tormented by the "specter" of Vietnam, the fear of getting involved in a protracted war that could lead to large losses and the political downfall of those who unleashed it. According to calculations made by the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, it would take over 100,000 servicemen to invade Nicaragua, and U.S. Army losses in the first few days would be 3-4,000 men.

What were they to do? Tolerate revolutionary Nicaragua's existence? The way out, in the adminstration's opinion, was provided by the Pentagon-devised concept of "low-intensity conflicts." General Vessey, a Central America specialist, essentially defined it thus: "If you can use force quickly and carry out all your aims, the chances of gaining public support are increased." In other words, they are gambling on lightning military operations carried out with overwhelming superiority in forces and means, primarily modern hardware. Grenada is cited as an example of such a "tidy war."

Today the Pentagon strategists believe that the main role in the aggression against Nicaragua should be played by the Air Force. After massive air and sea bombardment it is planned to launch a land offensive from Honduran and Costa Rican territory with the extensive use of assault troops. For the moment the "accumulation" of the necessary superiority in forces and means is under way, and the Pentagon is "rehearsing" [proigryvayet] various "surgical" air strikes against Nicaragua's most important economic and military targets. The quest for an excuse to do this is under way in earnest. The other day Washington's propaganda services again "discovered" Soviet MIG's on Nicaraguan territory.

Nor is the Reagan administration leaving the contra gangs out of the reckoning. They are meant to exhaust Nicaragua and undermine its economy with their continual terrorist raids. In an attempt to raise the combat ability of the ragged bandit formations the Pentagon sent them instructors from the Green Berets. Through CIA channels, the Somozists receive a constant stream of modern weapons, including antiaircraft missiles. The White House is not abandoning its attempts to knock together a "united anti-Nicaraguan front" from the terrorist gangs. To that end a gathering of contra ringleaders was held in Miami, Florida. Under the threat of cutting off U.S. aid to the bandits, Habib, the U.S. President's special representative in Central America, and Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, demanded that they end their squabbling for power.

Relying on the reactionary military of Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala, the White House is trying to reactivate the Central American Defense Council that collapsed after the fall of the Somoza dictatorship. This question was discussed at a conference of representatives of the army commands of a number of Central American countries. Washington would like to get its hands on yet another tool for suppressing the national liberation movement in the region and give it an anti-Nicaraguan thrust.

The Reagan administration is making the utmost effort to prevent any rapprochement between the Latin American countries and Nicaragua. However, the heroic struggle of the people of Sandino's land for their freedom and independence is winning more and more sympathy on the continent. The White House's interventionist course was met with unanimous condemnation by all participants in the recent session of the Latin American parliament. There is a growing realization among the Latin Americans that not only the fate of the Sandinist revolution but the right of all the continent's peoples to free and independent development are at stake in Nicaragua.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. SPEEDING F-16's TO MISAWA

OW211003 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Dmitriyev commentary: "Why is the Pentagon in Such a Hurry?"]

[Text] According to a KYODO report, the United States plans to complete deployment of F-16 fighter bombers to the Misawa base 1 year earlier than originally scheduled. This has been revealed by General Ellis in a congressional public hearing. Our commentator Dmitriyev writes as follows:

The Pentagon is working to complete the deployment of F-16's to Misawa 1 year earlier than originally scheduled. Why is it in such a hurry? An excuse the United States always uses to justify its war preparations is what it terms "Soviet military buildups." However, Soviet leader Mr Gorbachev reaffirmed at a plenum of the CPSU Central Committee held several days ago in Moscow that the USSR will not increase the number of its intermediate-range missiles in Asia. Consequently, the so-called Soviet threat cannot be a reason this time, as it could not be in previous cases. Why, then, is the Pentagon in such a hurry?

It must probably be seeking to complete one project and quickly move on to the next. Details of the next project are already known. According to General Ellis, the United States plans to build a munitions magazine in Msawa. Furthermore, it will not ask Japan to share the cost of the projected construction. What makes it so generous? General Ellis made it clear that the facility will be for offensive purposes. In reality, however, the U.S. military presence itself in Japan is totally for offensive purposes.

The United States maintains more than 100 military bases and facilities in Japan and has nearly 50,000 military personnel stationed there. The overall mission of this military power is by no means to defend Japan against any nonexistent threat. The mission is to keep its sights on the Far Eastern region of the USSR and on other socialist countries and developing countries and to launch attacks at an initial stage of what Washington considers an emergency, if such a situation develops. The Pentagon simply does not care what may happen to those bases following such attacks, because having retaliatory attacks directed to those bases far away from the continental United States is what U.S. strategists are planning. Misawa Air Force Base is the most naked symbol of the agressive intention of the U.S. military presence in Japan.

If Japan is an unsinkable aircraft carrier for the United States as the Pentagon believes, F-16's deployed in Misawa form its major offensive power. Those fighter bombers are nuclear capable and have Soviet territories within their range; their mission is to carry out bombings or even nuclear attacks against the Soviet Union. U.S. military representatives repeatedly made statements to that effect.

Are such weapons necessary for Japan's defense? Would the Japanese people feel that they are more secure with these weapons deployed on a base in their country? We doubt it.

During his recent meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Abe, General Secretary Gorbachev said that it is strange that Japan says nothing about U.S. nuclear missiles targeted on the eastern region of the USSR while complaining about Soviet missiles in Asia. The Soviet position has been proven correct by the report that 50 F-16's, which are nuclear capable, will be deployed to Misawa sometime this year. At a time when the USSR has reaffirmed its position of not increasing the number of its missiles in Asia, the United States is building up its offensive power in Japan in haste. This U.S. deed makes one think anew about from where the real threat to peace and security in the Far East comes.

U.S. ADMINISTRATION SHOULD HEED 'LESSONS' OF WAR

PM241623 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jun 86 Second Edition p 5

[Journalist's notes by A. Leontyev: "Remember in Order To Live"]

[Excerpts] They say that what is important is not what we experience but what we remember. The war left a considerable number of bitter and glorious dates in our memories. One of them is 22 June 1941.

We have not forgotten that tragic day -- the first day of the war that was forced on us, a day deafened by the savage whine of enemy planes, the explosion of bombs and shells, and the dying cries of women and children.

The tragedy of 1941 must not be repeated. The historical dispute between capitalism and socialism can and must be resolved by peaceful capitalism and socialism can and must be resolved by peaceful competition between the two systems, resolved by the peoples themselves. All disputes between states also can find their solution by political means alone. The time when rivals used clubs is past. Mankind has developed, matured, and grown sufficiently wise not to get into a fight, especially a nuclear one. President J. Kennedy spoke well when he said: "We have no need for a victory with radioactive ash in our mouths." If there were more than 50 million victims in World War II, the whole of mankind would perish in the event of a nuclear conflagration.

Past experience shows that gentlemen who have never smelled gunpowder are often particularly bellicose. It is simply amazing how easily the United States discusses a "first nuclear strike," "limited" and "unlimited" nuclear wars, and particle beam, laser, and chemical weapons, and how quickly it yields to anti-Soviet propaganda claiming that all Russians are bad and all Americans good.

People of my generation remember how the German "Fuehrer" began his "approach" to World War II with demands that the outcome of World War I be revised, with highflown speeches about "human rights" and "peoples oppressed by Bolshevism," and, of course, his "desire for peace." Is it possible that this coincidence embarrasses no one in Washington? No one wants to tar different people with the same brush, but nevertheless a certain similarity exists. And, it must be said, a dangerous similarity.

The American Administration does not wish to reckon with either the lessons of the war or the realities of the nuclear age. It is prepared to set the house on fire as long as it can fry itself an egg. The present master of the White House has called for a new "crusade" against the USSR, threatened to leave communism "on the rubbish heap of history," and launched an unprecedented arms race and campaign of anti-Soviet lies and slander. The most recent months and weeks have seen a series of U.S. rejections of Soviet proposals on cardinal problems of world development: a refusal to stop nuclear tests; a rejection of existing arms accords; a refusal to leave space free of weapons. How can all this be explained?

The Soviet initiatives are regarded across the ocean as a powerful obstacle to the fulfillment of their imperial plans aimed at world domination and social revenge. As stressed at the CPSU Central Committee June plenum, our main foreign policy aim must be to foil these dangerous plans. Together with fraternal socialist countries we have proposed and will continue to propose every possible measure to preserve and strengthen peace. Millions of friends and all the world's peace-loving forces are on our side.

It is time to forget the past, our enemies say. For what reason? So that it will be easier to push mankind into the abyss of a new war -- that is what the United States and NATO believe. We have no need of war. Memory is our weapon in the struggle for a cloudless sky over the world. The weapon of millions of workers and of all reasonable, honest people. We must remember the past in order to preserve our planet. Remember in order to live.

FRIENDSHIP GROUP LEAVES MOSCOW FOR HOME 23 JUN

OW242322 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0200 CMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] A delegation from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association left Moscow for Beijing on 23 June. The delegation was led by Yang Shouzheng, vice president of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association. It visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

In the name of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association, the delegation signed a 1986-1987 cooperation plan between the two Chinese amity bodies and their Soviet counterparts -- the USSR Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa feted the Chinese delegation. In addition to Moscow, the Chinese guests also visited Yerevan, capital of the Armenian SSR in Transcaucasia.

METALLURGISTS VISIT BRATSK ALUMINUM PLANT

PM241547 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 24, 22-29 Jun 86 p 4

[Georgiy Bogdanovskiy dispatch: "Chinese Metallurgists Visit Bratsk"]

[Text] Bratsk -- "Our trip was organized under the intergovernmental agreement on scientific and technical cooperation in return for a visit to China of a group of Soviet non-ferrous metallurgy experts," said Li Wenjie, deputy director general of the All-China Non-Ferrous Industries Trust, head of a delegation of Chinese experts who visited Bratsk. They came to see the latest developments in Soviet metallurgy.

The Siberian city of Bratsk was founded 30 years ago in the midst of a virgin forest (taiga). Nearby, one of the world's largest hydroelectric power stations was being built on the Yenisey River. In 1957, when construction was just beginning, and most workers still lived in tents, a group of Chinese youth came to the building site. They were the first foreign delegation to see the beginning of this giant project which was to become a starting point in the postwar industrial leap.

Bratsk today has a population of approximately 280,000. Its hydropower, non-ferrous metallurgy and wood-chemistry industries are widely known both in and outside the Soviet Union.

The construction of an aluminium plant and the hydropower station went on simultaneously. Today, the Bratsk aluminum plant is among the largest in this country. For ecological reasons, the mill is situated 20 km outside the city. The raw materials are supplied from elsewhere, as it appears that it is less expensive to transport raw materials and ready metal than to transmit electricity over large distances.

"The aluminum-smelting technology used in Bratsk is also used at a number of Chinese plants," Li Wenjie said. "However, the Soviet metallurgists have introduced certain improvements which we find extremely interesting. It's no wonder that this visit to the Bratsk aluminum plant has led to an exchange of experience."

N. KOREA PROPOSES NUCLEAR-FREE PENINSULA

Government Statement Cited

PM241349 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jun 86 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "DPRK Government Statement"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Jun -- The DPRK Government has issued a statement in which it proposes that the Korean peninsula be transformed into a nuclear-free zone, a zone of peace. The DPRK, the document notes, has acceded to the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, is honestly fulfilling the obligations imposed by the treaty, and consistently favors the elimination of nuclear weapons from South Korea.

The United States has transformed the south of the Korean peninsula into one of its major nuclear bases in the Far East. Washington has openly declared its intention to use nuclear weapons here.

In the prevailing conditions, the DPRK deems it necessary to adopt urgent measures aimed aimed at averting nuclear war and ensuring lasting peace on the peninsula. The DPRK Government pledges that it will not test, produce, import, or site nuclear weapons on its territory or sanction the transportation of nuclear weapons through it. The United States must stop importing new types of nuclear weapons into South Korea, gradually withdraw all arms sited there, and renounce all plans to employ them in Korea. As for the DPRK, it is ready to enter into talks with the United States and South Korea on these questions.

The statement says that the DPRK Government and the Korean people will continue to do everything for the sake of peace in Korea, Asia, and throughout the world.

U.S. Response Viewed

LD242356 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Vladimir Korolev commentary]

[Text] In its circulated statement the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposes concrete measures to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone. The step is very timely. The United States, which has actually occupied South Korea, has turned it into a nuclear springboard. According to certain reports which Washington doesn't at all deny there are up to 1,000 nuclear charges at American bases in the country at present and there are also delivery vehicles and they can at any moment be put into action. This, too, Washington doesn't attempt to conceal. Being aware of the danger that menaces not only Korea but also the neighboring peaceful countries, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has called on the United States not to introduce new types of nuclear weapons into South Korea but to withdraw, stage by stage, the nuclear weapons already deployed there. As for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, it pledges not to produce, use or permit the deployment of nuclear weapons on its territory and is ready to begin talks on the issue with Washington and Seoul.

The new peace initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opens the way to easing tension on the Korean peninsula and eventually leads to implementing the cherished desire of all Koreans who want to see their country unified.

Every time when putting forth constructive proposals aimed at unifying Korea on a peaceful and democratic principle, Pyongyang underlines that the problem can be settled only if all American troops and their arms are withdrawn from the south of the country. However so far Washington and Seoul have responded to those moves by Pyongyang, which are in the interests of both the Korean and other peoples of the Far East by turning them down and by increasing military provocations on the Korean peninsula and nearby regions.

Such are the two policies in the Asian and Pacific area. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the other socialist countries seek to prevent a nuclear threat while the United States and its allies, on the contrary, are whipping up tension in that vast area of the world.

COMPARISON OF PRAVDA ON DPRK TALKS PROPOSAL

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 June carries in its Second Edition on page 5 a "commentator's column" by Boris Barakhta on the DPRK's proposal for talks between military leaders. The Second Edition report has been compared with PRAVDA's First Edition column published in the 23 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page C 1, revealing the following variations:

The subslug reads in PRAVDA's Second Edition: [Boris Barakhta "Commentator's Column": "From Different Positions" (changing headline)

Paragraph one, line two reads in the Second Edition: and Washington that tripartite talks involving military leaders be held at which it would be expedient to discuss questions such as ending military maneuvers and the buildup of armed forces, troop and arms reductions, and the strict observance of the armistice agreement in Korea.

The timeliness of (supplying additional elements)

Paragraph three, line three reads in the Second Edition: it possible to resume the North-South dialogue (substituting "resume" for "break the deadlock in")

Paragraph three, line four reads in the Second Edition: mutual trust. The DPRK's new proposals serve precisely this aim.

The DPRK Government (changing final sentence of paragraph three)

Paragraph four, line two reads in Second Edition: borne out by the positive initiatives recently put forward by Pyongyang. They include proposals for the withdrawal of (rewording)

Paragraph four, last line reads in Second Edition: of other questions.

The opponents of a political settlement in the region proceed from completely different positions which are alien to the cause of peace. Thus, on this occasion too the South Korean authorities have rejected the DPRK's appeal, qualifying it as a "propaganda gesture," the announcement published in Pyongyang notes. There is no doubt about who exactly is prompting Seoul to make this kind of "assessment." Washington, which is not in the least interested in a real relaxation of tension in the Korean peninsula, is pushing its satellite onto the path of military confrontation. (Second Edition ends, adding paragraph, and omitting the final paragraph of the First Edition)

KORNIYENKO SPEAKS AT AFGHAN SOCIAL SCIENCE INSTITUTE

LD242107 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Kabul June 24 TASS -- A meeting was held here today on the occasion of the opening of the new complex of the Institute of Social Sciences of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Taking part in the meeting were General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Najibullah, members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee led by member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Korniyenko.

The Insittute of Social Sciences is now the main centre for the training of cadres for our revolution, Comrade Najibullah said at the meeting. "Training and educating the students, the teaching staff is guided by behests of great Lenin. Graduates of the institute must be dedicated supporters of unity of our party and must champion this unity not in words, but by deeds."

For this to happen the knowledge received at the institute must become convictions, students must share unanimous views, must be associates in the common cause," he said.

[Words indistinct] basis for the future of the institute of Social Sciences of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan also in the fruitfully developing scienfific and practical ties and in wide assistance constantly rendered to it by party educational establishments of the USSR and fraternal socialist countries. All this makes the institute a veritable centre of international [word indistinct]," Comrade Najibullah said.

"The Soviet Union's assistance in the construction of the complex, in organising the work of the institute will be another step on the road of the consistent, [word indistinct] the ties between our parties and countries [words indistinct]," head of the delegation of the CPSU Central Committee Georgiy Korniyenko said in his speech. "To teach students how to master advanced scientific theory, and, at the same time, which is no less important, how to translate this theory, as great Lenin said, into the language of peasant masses, to develop in them [word indistinct] conscious and active fighters for the ideals of the April National Democratic Revolution in the spirit of party unity and international solidarity -- such, in our view, are the most important tasks of the institute stemming from the revolutionary practice of Afghanistan of today. This is how these tasks are determined by the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, by the decision [words indistinct] latest plenary meetings of the Central Committee of the party, Georgiy Korniyenko said.

OFFICER HAILS SOVIET-AFGHAN FRIENDSHIP

PM240853 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jun 86 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Major V. Svetikov: "Bridges of Friendship. From the Afghan Notebook"]

[Excerpt] Having accomplished their April Revolution, the Afghan people are building a new society. An entire complex of socioeconomic changes is being implemented in the country. These changes are, primarily: laying the foundations for a modern national economy, carrying out land and water reform, waging a nationwide campaign to eliminate illiteracy, rapidly developing public health care, training national cadres, and a great deal more.

The activity of the PDPA and the government is yielding visible fruit.

The PDPA Central Committee told us, for example, that, despite the great difficulties connected with the working people's struggle against imperialist hirelings, the level of industrial production is higher than the prerevolutionary level. More than 1 million people have learned to read and write. Hundreds of thousands of peasant families have been given land. Elections to organs of local self-government are being held not only in the cities but also in many villages. During the time I spent in the land of Afghanistan I formed the firm belief that the Republic should long have been living a normal life and that its successes would have been far more considerable if it were not for imperialism's undeclared war against the Afghan people.

One also cannot fail to notice that our Afghan comrades avidly reach out for the experience of our revolution, our experience of building socialism, and that they are studying many issues. The national issue, for example, for Afghanistan, whose territory is populated by more than 20 different nationalities and ethnic groups, this issue is very complex.

"That is why we are striving," Sulayman La'eq, minister of nationalities and tribal affairs, said, "to implement our national policy by taking into account the experience of the Soviet Union. We are striving to unite everyone on the principles of equality, to rally them, to establish real state power everywhere, and to close the borders to infiltration by dushman bands. Our ministry is doing a great deal not only in terms of propaganda and elucidation of the revolution's great aims, but also in terms of the population's material security. And in this connection also it is hard to overestimate the USSR's assistance. Sometimes risking their lives, Soviet soldiers deliver essential freight in vehicles, planes, and helicopters. The truth about the revolution opens the eyes of the deceived and makes them our allies."

The story of the great friendship uniting our peoples could be continued ad infinitum. But there is a particular episode the recollection of which still tears at my heart. In Kabul's Soviet hospital, the inner courtyard of which the residents of neighboring streets had decorated with fountains, flower beds, and summer houses, I saw a boy about 5 years old. One of the convalescing Soviet soldiers was holding him in his arms.

"Zhavid," Lieutenant Colonel N. Pavliyenko, deputy chief of the hospital's political section, pointed to the boy and sighed heavily. And he related Zhavid's chilling story. Six months ago dushmans brutally murdered his mother and twisted the boy's feet in the wrong direction. They did this because Zhavid's father serves in the security organs. I will never believe that these mongrels have a human heart in their breasts.

At the request of the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization Central Committee, Zhavid was sent to our hospital for treatment, where he soon became a favorite of the patients and the entire medical staff. They have surrounded him with care and attention and everyone tries to bring him something tasty or give him a toy. He soon picked up Russian. The only thing is that his right foot is still healing only poorly, as the rebels tore all the cartilage. And it is very distressing to see how he walks, how he limps with difficulty, and how spasms of pain cross his face. I looked at our soldier firmly holding the boy to his chest, and the famour sculpture by Vuchetich in Treptov Park came to mind...

The plane ascends steeply into the sky over the Kabul Valley and heads for home. The snow-white peaks of the Hindu Kush slowly float past below, and when the scorched desert lies behind us the Amu Darya can be clearly seen through the window. Its banks, like giants in a powerful handshake, are linked by the lattice-like girders of the bridge of friendship.

PHNOM PENH, HANOI MEETINGS MARK PRK ARMY DAY

PM241605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports under general heading "Guarding the Revolution"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Jun -- The Kampuchean People's Armed Forces, formed in the years of the struggle against colonizers, reliably guard the Republic's revolutionary achievements, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the PRK State Council, said here today. He was addressing a mass meeting dedicated to the 35th anniversary of the formation of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (KPRAF).

The meeting was attended by military delegations from the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and Laos.

The KPRAF were awarded the Order of Angkor -- the PRK's highest award -- for their great contribution to the task of defending the country's revolutionary achievements and to strengthening its defense capabilities.

Hanoi, 19 Jun -- A mass meeting marking the 35th anniversary of the KPRAF's formation has been held in the Vietnamese capital. Its participants noted the great role played by the PRK's Armed Forces in defending the Cambodian people's revolutionary achievements.

MALAYSIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PM121523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] M.M. Sathiah, Malaysian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, presented his credentials to S. Mukashev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin 11 June.

After the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches, S. Mukashev and M.M. Sathiah had a friendly talk.

BRIEFS

LAO COOPERATION AGREEMENT -- A plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Laos for the next 5 years was signed in Vientiane today. Expansion of ties between the two countries in the fields of science, education, art, sport, film-making, radio television, as well as in publishing and copyrights is anticipated. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 23 Jun 86 LD]

ALIYEV, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN BELGRADE

LD241658 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade June 24 TASS -- A delegation of the CPSU, headed by Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived here today at the invitation of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia to participate in the 13th LCY congress.

The delegation includes Comrade Lukyanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the General Department at the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Maltsev, ambassador of the USSR in the SFRY. The CPSU delegation was met at Belgrade airport by Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, by Stojanvoic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and by other officials.

NAVY CHIEF CHERNAVIN VISITS GDR 23 JUN

Seen Off by Smirnov, Others

PM241419 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jun 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report under general heading: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] On 23 June Admiral of the Fleet V.N. Chernavin, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister, left Moscow for an official visit to the GDR.

Adm of the Fleet V.N. Chernavin was seen off at the airport by Admiral of the Fleet N.I. Smirnov, Admiral P.N. Medvedev, and other Soviet admirals, generals, and officers. Among those seeing him off was Captain First Rank R. Franke, acting military, naval and air attache at the GDR Embassy in the USSR.

Received by Defense Minister

PM241429 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jun 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report under general heading: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Berlin, 23 Jun -- Army General H. Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, received Admiral of the Fleet V.N. Chernavin today.

During the conversation that took place it was noted that the combat alliance between the armed forces of the USSR and the GDR is strengthening successfully for the benefit of peace and socialism. Army General H. Kessler emphasized that the servicemen of the GDR National People's Army, just like all the Republic's working people, fully support the constructive peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states.

The meeting was attended by Colonel General J. Goldbach, GDR deputy national defense minister, and Colonel General V.K. Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces with the GDR National People's Army.

POGOZA CITED ON WEST'S DESTABILIZATION EFFORTS

LD242004 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw June 24 TASS -- "The foreign policy strategy of the United States, of a number of other NATO countries with regard to Socialist Poland is based on the course at destabilisation of the social and political situation in Poland, at undermining its economy." Poland's Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs Wladyslaw Pozoga said this in an interview to the PAP news agency.

"For this purpose Washington resorts to various discriminatory actions against Poland in the sphere of economics and politics. The United States tries to conduct a policy of blackmail and threat against the Polish People's Republic, to use various 'sanctions'," he said. "This is accompanied by a propaganda hullabaloo which is mainly aimed at ideological conditioning of the population, of young citizens of Poland."

"Subversive centres of the West, particularly 'free Europe' radio station stage ideological subversion with the aim of creating in Poland a situation of instability, to restore the extremist activity of anti-social elements."

"The intelligence and subversive activity of NATO secret services against Poland was intensified in the recent years. The Western intelligence centres try to recruit agents among Poles who are staying abroad, coerce them to collect espionage information about Poland's economy and policy, of its defence capabilities. Moreover, agents of the U.S. intelligence services, who operate under the front of the U.S. embassy in Poland, who arrive in Poland as tourists or for 'scientific purposes' are collecting tendentious information concerning the reactionary activity of the anti-socialist circles. The secret services of the West try to smuggle into Polish territory printing equipment for subversive activity.

"Our counter-intelligence thwarts such provocations. This is why every manifestation of the normalisation of the situation in the country, increase of the prestige of the Polish United Workers' Party, strengthening of the socialist state is regarded in certain Western countries as another pretext for stepping up attacks on the Polish People's Republic."

"The reactionary imperialist circles are banking on renegates from the anti-Polish emigration," Wladyslaw Pozoga said. "But these hostile forces are unable to hamper the process of socialist construction in the Polish People's Republic. Their subversive activity suffers a fiasco."

CEASESCU SPEAKS ON WARSAW PACT ARMS PROPOSALS

LD241158 Moscow TASS in English 0941 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest June 24 TASS -- The address of the Warsaw Treaty member states to the NATO member countries, to all the European countries which contains a program of the 25-per cent reduction of the armed forces, conventional armaments and military expenditures by 1990 is of major importance. It opens up for the first time real prospects for proceeding to the substantial reduction of conventional armaments along with the reduction of nuclear weapons.

This has been stated by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania. He spoke at the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party now under way in Bucharest which is discussing Romania's development plan for 1986-1990.

N. Ceausescu pointed out that in the current five-year-plan period Romania would develop relations with the CMEA member countries, would implement long-term purpose-oriented programs and the comprehensive program of scientific and technological progress of CMEA member countries up to the year 2000.

STROUGAL SPEECH TO FEDERAL ASSEMBLY CITED

LD242316 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 24 TASS -- The present international situation needs a radical change for the better, said the policy-making statement by the Czechoslovak Government which was delivered today by Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of Czechoslovak Communist Party and head of the Czechoslovak Government, at a session of the Federal Assembly. He emphasized that the 27th CPSU Congress had pointed to the ways of ensuring stable peace in the world. These ideas were fully backed by congresses of fraternal parties. Czechoslovakia, the speaker said, will actively contribute to translating into life all the Soviet peace initiatives. The USSR proposes the USA [engage in] open and honest negotiations and a constructive dialogue. It should result, above all, in stopping nuclear tests, freezing and liquidating subsequently all nuclear weapons.

Lubomir Strougal noted that new principled proposals were contained in the appeal of the Warsaw Treaty member states to NATO member countries and all the European states.

PRAVDA EDITOR DISCUSSES POST CONGRESS PERIOD

AU161420 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jun 86 p 6

[Interview given by Academician Viktor Afanasyev, chief editor of Moscow PRAVDA, to Vladimir Divis of RUDE PRAVO, "this week in Prague": "On the Path of Acceleration" -- first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Excerpts] Academician Viktor Grigoryevich Afansyev, chief editor of the daily PRAVDA, the press organ of the CPSU Central Committee, in Prague this week attended the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the International Journalists Organization. On this occasion he gave RUDE PRAVO and [Bratislava] PRAVDA an interview on topical tasks of Soviet communists after the 27th CPSU Congress.

[Divis] What does the inevitable about-face in people's thinking after the postcongress period look like?

[Afanasyev] This is a very complex problem. In the course of many years, people have gotten used to taking well-trodden paths, to living tranquil and carefree lives. Changing their way of thinking and behavior is not at all easy. We have already achieved considerable successes, a matter that, without doubt, is connected with the immense support of the Soviet people for the concept of acceleration. They let it be known without ostentation how sincerely they wish a better organization for work. They want to work better, but they also speak about the need for change, in the sociocultural sphere, for example.

Therefore, one of the most important tasks is to create for the people such working, but also social, housing, cultural, and other conditions, that would stimulate the growth of all people's activity.

[Divis] Who should, in the first place, take part in improving these conditions?

[Afanasyev] The party, all communists, all primary organizations all the way to the Central Committee, but also the information media. Everyone must change the style and methods of his work, his way of thinking. Beginning with the worker, the head of operations, all the way to the minister. It is not easy to switch to a creative and productive work style. It is obvious that in this connection we had to carry out extensive cadre changes. Among other things, many new first secretaries of the party's oblast committees have been elected, and quite a number of ministers have been appointed. A marked rejuvenation of management cadres has occurred.

[Divis] Could one say that everyone identifies with the new course?

[Afanasyev] Of course not. Those who are simply not capable of mastering the new demands are gradually leaving. Others are marking time, waiting to see how everything will develop. They hope that what is involved is just another campaign, which will peter out after a while. The truth is that formerly it used to be like that. One could say that only "lightning" used to occur. One also can come across people who are incapable of changing the style of their work and, moreover, they do not even want to. We must part ways with such people.

[Divis] To what an extent is there success in asserting the demand of critical exactingness, a higher degree of self-criticism, especially among ranking personnel and ranking functionaries? What findings does the irreconcilable struggle yield against all who are trying to suppress the criticism of their person or of the sector or organization they are in charge of?

[Afanasyev] In our country as well as abroad it has been noted that the Soviet press, and the central dailies in particular, have begun, after the congress, to write even more sharply, more critically, and at the same time more creatively, more constructively, and more concretely than was the case in the past. Formerly -- as regards criticism -- there used to exist certain "forbidden zones." For example, we did not criticize Moscow and some other oblasts. The same also applied to the work agencies of the Ministry of Interior. We no longer have such "protected oblasts" today, Regardless of a function, beginning with the lowest grade all the way to a minister or ranking party personnel.

[Divis] But formerly, too, PRAVDA used to carry critical articles, reportages, and feuilletons....

[Afanasyev] Certainly, but despite that, even in PRAVDA a tangible shift has occurred. Criticism must really be consistently constructive nowadays. In the past we also tried to write like that, but we often did not succeed in bringing a problem to a conclusion. Those criticized frequently did not even bother to answer.

[Divis] One of the best-known resolutions is the one on the suppression of criticism, published in the VOZDUSHNYY TRANSPORT and VODNYY TRANSPORT publications. What changed in the editorial offices of mass information media after it was published?

[Afanasyev] The effectiveness and impact of criticism have further increased where they were meant to. However, on the other hand, I must note that the local, district, and in some places even the oblast press is still not in step with the central information media. Here they still have not accepted as their own the principles of the concept of the acceleration of our society's development.

[Divis] Why is that so?

[Afanasyev] In my opinion it is too great a dependence on us and a disproportionately close connection of these journalists to local functionaries, including party functionaries. In some place there still persist the former methods when, for example, the first secretary of the oblast or district committee issued a directive, and journalists with local newspapers had to blindly adhere to it. Quite a considerable number of them still submit their critical articles to local supervising authorities for approval. These are long-lasting bad habits, which many shed only with difficulty. There is no doubt that rectification will require a longer time. This, among many other things, is connected with the high average age of journlists in the local press and the need to gradually rejuvenate them.

[Divis] The Soviet press nowadays writes about the difficult struggle against the phenomena of bureaucratism, of lack of understanding that some people have for the urgent tasks of tomorrow. How is the struggle against these negative phenomena proceeding?

[Afanasyev] It would be erroneous to think, or assert, that all workers in the apparatus of our institutions are bureaucrats. Among them, too, predominate people who think creatively, who are flexible, and who are in all respects progressive. Nevertheless, precisely on this level we still come across a considerable resistance, unwillingness to work according to the new principles. In some places, we come across incompetence, in other places across temporizing. The fault lies, above all, in the inertia of thinking, inertia as regards work. One can get these people going in two ways: By a simultaneous pressure from the top and from the bottom.

HUNGARIAN-TURKISH COOPERATION TALKS BEGIN 24 JUNE

LD242352 Moscow TASS in English 2112 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest June 24 TASS -- Official Hungarian-Turkish talks started here today between Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidium of Hungary, and Kenan Evren, president of Turkey, in Hungary on an official visit.

Losonczi pointed out during the talks that the development of Hungarian-Turkish relations set a good example of cooperation between countries with different social systems. He expressed the conviction that Evren's visit to Hungary would further boost cooperation between Hungary and Turkey.

The Turish president stressed that relations betweenthe two countries were not plagued by problems today. He said that Turkey was seeking to develop relations with all countries on the basis of respect for the principles of independence and territorial integrity.

Hungarian-Turkish agreements were signed today in cooperation in agriculture and power engineering.

UK SIGNS SDI CONTRACTS WITH WASHINGTON

LD250903 Moscow TASS in English 2159 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] London June 25 TASS -- The United States and Britain signed a series of contracts on Britain's practical involvement in research on the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative of President Reagan. A respective agreement on this was concluded in Washington between Caspar Weinberger U.S. secretary of defence, and George Younger, head of the British Military establishment, now on a visit in the United States, the BBC news service reported.

Britain is known to be the first of Washington's partners to back the idea of translating into like the notorious "star wars" programme of the U.S. Administration and signed with it a corresponding "Memorandum on Mutual Understanding" providing for drawing British firms into research under the SDI project.

FRG'S RAU ARRIVES; MET BY VOROTNIKOV

LD242222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] At the invitation of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and in connection with the opening of a West German commercial and industrial exhibition in Moscow, Premier of North Rhine-Westphalia Rau of the FRG arrived today in the USSR. He was met at the airport by Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and by other officials.

DER SPIEGEL CLAIMS LACK OF INTEREST IN SDI

LD241138 Moscow TASS in English 0841 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Bonn June 24 TASS -- Normally West German corporate giants never miss a chance of cashing in on the arms race. However many of them, including such pillars of the military-industrial complex, as Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm, Dill and Dornier, are still undecided whether it is expedient for them to participate in the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative", the SPIEGEL magazine reported quoting a classified document of the West German Government.

West German capital is unhappy, above all, at the fettering U.S.-dictated terms for such participation and slim prospects of getting profit, although Americans promised wonders to European companies.

West German firms and concerns are in no hurry to join the SDI, despite Bonn's painstaking efforts to thrust the participation in sinister "star wars" plans on the West German business community.

Upon returning from Washington where he had signed secret agreements with the U.S. on Bonn's part in the realization of the SDI, West German Economics Minister Martin Bangemann (Free Democratic Party) told newsmen that the government expected about 50 to 60 companies to participate in that program.

However, SPIEGEL writes, since "there isn't as much as a hint on easy profit", the interest of the West German business community in "star wars" is "at a minimum." So far two companies and one research center in West Germany took small orders from overseas. These are Schott and Zeiss, the optics manufacturers, and the University of Frankfurt am Main.

FRG TO DEVELOP ANTIBALLISTIC MISSILE

LD241443 Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Bonn June 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Serov reports:

The West German Government has appropriated several billion marks to develop a surface-to-air missile intended to counter not only planes and cruise missiles but also ballistic missiles, Hans Ruehl, planning chief at the General Staff of the West German Defense Ministry, announced at a NATO conference in Kiel. The conference was devoted to the fulfillment of the Strategic Defense Initiative.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and West German Defense Minister Manfred Woerner had earlier reached agreement on the establishment of a U.S.-West German working group to concern itself with the development of such a missile. According to Ruehl, the new project should enable West Germany to leave behind the stage at which it was a U.S. minor partner in rocket building.

The West German corporations Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm and Dornier have already joined a number of American and British companies in the development of a long-range cruise missile, which, according to press reports, will be able to carry either conventional or nuclear warheads.

ITALIAN RED CROSS AIDE PRESENTS MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

PM241409 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Capital's Guest"]

[Text] M. Fanfani, vice president of the League of Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of Italy and a prominent public figure of that country, visited the Soviet Union 18 through 22 June at the invitation of the Union of Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of the USSR.

M. Fanfani acquainted herself with the activity of the Union of Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of the USSR. She visited a kindergarten and a children's hospital and made a trip to Leningrad.

On behalf of the Italian Red Cross, M. Fanfani handed over medical equipment to the Union of Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of the USSR as a gift to Soviet people who had suffered as a result of the accident at the Chernobyl AES.

At M. Fanfani's request a meeting took place between her and R.M. Gorbacheva.

MOSCOW VIEWS SPANISH PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

LD241349 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 1900 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Yuriy Konstantinov commentary]

[Text] Surely no one doubted that the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party [PSOE] would triumph in theordinary elections to the Cortes. This time the ruling party obtained an absolute majority in parliament and can now draw up a one-party cabinet.

In highlighting the PSOE's success in the poll, some Spanish journalists point out that the Socialist Party lost over 1 million votes compared with the previous election. In our view this slide, suffered in spite of a vigorous and well-detailed election campaign, is due in some measure to the fact that the socialists failed for a number of reasons to carry out several promises held out before the previous election with regard to bringing down unemployment, raising pensions, and pay increases for the workers, among other things. The party stopped criticizing NATO's aggressive policy and adopted a stance in favor of greater Atlanticization of the country. This factor was well taken into account by the bourgeois reformist Democratic and Social Center [CDS] in its electoral program. This party was founded by former prime minister Adolfo Suarez from the ruins of Calvo Sotelo's dethroned centrist coalition.

According to preliminary date, Suarez's party collected more than 1.8 million votes. The electorate sympathetically espoused the anti-NATO operations of the CDS leaders and their statements on the need for an immediate revision of the Spanish-U.S. relationship with the aim of better defending Spain's national interests: to denounce the military treaty with Washington and dismantle the military bases on Spanish soil. In terms of parliamentary representation, the CDS became the third most important political party in Spain.

Shortly before the election, the rightist Popular Coalition and its leader Fraga Iribarne, who was a minister in Franco times, assured each and every one that if they did not cause the socialists to fail in the election they would prevent them from gaining an absolute majority of votes from the electorate. However, as much as Fraga Iribarne speculated about the country's economic difficulties, and as much as this political intriguer and his pseudopopular coalition strove to curry favor with the voters by donning a liberal disguise, the right wing still did not manage to achieve its aims. As a Madrid newspaper correctly pointed out, these plans are a challenge to Spanish democracy. The Spanish people turned their back on those who showed themselves to be allergic to the internal democratization of Spain and the strengthening of the country's constitutional regime.

In the parliamentary elections, the United Left [IU] took part for the first time. This is a block made up of several democratic parties on the left of the socialists. The coalition of left-wing forces was an imperative that could not be deferred, given the times and the shape of the situation in spain. From now on the IU will be represented by seven deputies in the Congress of Deputies. As its spokesmen point out, the forming of the left coalition is not mere political opportunism. A platform was approved that outlines specific ways to resolve the most serious problems facing Spain, such as mass unemployment, economic upheavals, the crisis in the education and health systems, and the struggle to get Spain out of the North Atlantic alliance and to eliminate the U.S. military bases installed on the national territory.

The general election to the Cortes somewhat modified the political party scene in Spain. The voters now await implementation of the promises made by the parties which they backed with their votes.

TOLKUNOV, LEBANESE AIDES DISCUSS NEAR EAST

PM241404 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Official Visit"]

[Text] A Lebanese parliamentary delegation headed by H. al-Husayni, speaker of the Lebanese parliament, has arrived in Moscow on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The delegation visited the USSR Supreme Soviet 21 June. Greeting the guests, L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, stressed that parliamentary contacts between the two countries have long-standing ties and promote the strengthening of friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Lebanon and the strengthening of peace in the Near East.

The USSR's foreign policy course, L.N. Tolkunov noted, which was reaffirmed at the 27th CPSU Congress, is aimed at resolving all conflict situations peacefully. The unchecked U.S. arms race and the policy of neoglobalism in various parts of the world may ultimately lead to the complete annihilation of mankind. That is why the Soviet Union appeals to the world's governments and parliaments to make every effort to avert a nuclear war.

The convening of an international conference on the Near East with the participation of all interested parties is an important stage for a settlement of the Near East conflict and the creation of lasting peace in the region.

H. al-Husayni expressed gratitude for the cordiality and hospitality. We have come to the Soviet Union, he said, a country which we see as a great bulwark in strengthening peace and international security.

Lebanon has paid dearly for the policy of separate peace expressed by Camp David. A solution to the Lebanese question, the head of the delegation stressed, is only possible given the prevention of any foreign interference in the country's internal affairs, the unconditional and complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied territories in accordance with the existing UN Security Council resolutions, and the convening of an international conference on the Near East.

H. al-Husayni expressed gratitude to the Soviet people for their invariable support for the Arab people's just cause and made a high assessment of the USSR's constructive foreign policy initiatives aimed at achieving a just and comprehensive settlement of the Near East problem.

The sides reaffirmed their desire to further develop interparliamentary ties between the two countries in the interests of their peoples and the cause of peace and cooperation.

Taking part in the talk was USSR Supreme Soviet deputy M.K. Arutyunyan, other officials, and M. al-Zayn, Lebanese charge d'affaires in the USSR.

The same day the guests visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum. They laid wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin wall.

REPORTAGE ON ALGERIA'S BENLOUCIF IN MOSCOW

Received by Akhromeyev

PM241607 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jun 86 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] On 20 June Major General M. Benloucif, chief of staff of the Algerian National People's Army, who is in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

On the same day, a meeting was held between Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev and Maj Gen M. Benloucif. A dinner was given in honor of the Algerian guest.

Maj Gen M. Benloucif visited the Marshal of the Soviet Union R. Ya. Malinovskiy Armored Troops Miltary Academy. The guest from Algeria was acquainted with the educational material base and the organization of the teaching process. Explanations were given by Marshal of Armored Troops O.A. Losik, chief of the Academy.

The guest from Algeria was accompanied by Colonel General of Aviation I.M. Maltsev.

Meets Sokolov, Departs

PM241440 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jun 86 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] On 23 June Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, received Major General M. Benloucif, candidate member of the National Liberation Front Central Committee Politburo and chief of staff of the National People's Army of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. A warm and friendly conversation on questions of mutual interest took place. Taking part in the conversation was Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister.

On the same day Maj Gen M. Benloucif left for home.

The guest from Algeria was seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, and generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Among those seeing him off was A. Allahoum, ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the Soviet Union; and Lieutenant General R. (Khadefi), defense attache at the Algerian Embassy in the USSR.

GORSHKOV, CULTURAL DELEGATION ARRIVE IN LIBYA

LD241423 Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli June 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Shelenkov reports:

A Soviet delegation led by Leonid Gorshkov, a member of the CPSU Central Committee, a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet and a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, arrived here today to participate in the Week of Soviet Culture in Libya.

The delegation was welcomed at Libya's International Airport by Ahmad Shahati, a member of the leadership of the Libyan-Soviet Friendship Society and a member of the People's Bureau for External Relations. He said that the Week of Soviet Culture at a time when Libya was courageously standing up to threats from American imperialism testified to the firmness of the bonds of friendship between the two nations. Shahati stressed that the further expansion of relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Libyan Jamahiriyah met the interests of both countries in their joint struggle for world peace and security.

Leonid Gorshkov for his part said that the Soviet people were in solidarity with the people of Libya in their struggle against the intrigues of American imperialism and expressed the confidence that the Week of Soviet Culture would help strengthen Soviet-Libyan friendship.

SYRIAN, SOVIET TRADE UNIONS ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

JN241325 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus -- The Syrian General Federation of Trade Unions and the AUCCTU have strongly condemned the continuous Israeli aggression against the Arab nation. They reiterated their denunciation of all separate plans, schemes, and deals prepared by the United States, Israel, and some regimes colluding with them. In a joint communique issued at the conclusion of their talks in Damascus, they affirmed the need to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. They also strongly supported the convocation of an international peace conference under the United Nations in which all concerned parties will take part.

The communique also condemns the Israeli raid on Tunis and the U.S. aggression against Libya, as well as U.S. and Israeli provocations and threats against Syria. The two sides called for an immediate and comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from all Lebanese territory without any preconditions in accordance with Security Council resolutions.

The AUCCTU delegation visited Syria, met with trade union leaderships, and was briefed on the role and situation of the Syrian working class and its union movement. It also visited some service facilities and historical sites. The delegation also held talks with members of the Damascus Transportation Workers Union Executive Committee. An atmosphere of cordiality, friendship, and understanding prevailed during the talks.

The Soviet delegation expressed admiration and appreciation for the achievements attained by the Syrian people under the corrective movement led by struggler President Hafiz al-Asad. The Soviet delegation expressed its appreciation for the role of the working class and its union movement.

PRAVDA ACCUSES WEST OF PROLONGING GULF WAR

PM241449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 86 First Edition P 5

[Aleksandr Filippov article under the rubric "We Respond to the Reader": "Those Who Benefit From the War" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] N. Golovnya Poltava, M. Kadyrov Baku, and other readers ask about the situation on the Iran-Iraq front and about who has an interest in prolonging the war.

A new outbreak of hostilities has occurred on the Iran-Iraq front. On a number of days last week the Iraqi Air Force carried out around 77 combat missions against Iranian troops, communications, and rear installations, including bulk oil facilities. Iranian subunits with tank support carried out a series of attacks on Iraqi units' positions in the northern and central front areas.

The armed conflict between Iran and Iraq, the formal reason for whose outbreak is a long-standing territorial dispute, has now been continuing for almost 6 years. The scale of the armed forces and the weapons and combat hardware involved in it have turned the conflict into the largest and most bloody clash between two states since Vietnam. The foreign press reports that around 1.5 million people and almost 5,000 tanks and armored personnel carriers are involved to some extent or other in combat operations.

Using missiles, artillery, and bombers, the warring sides (and this is acknowledged in communiques) are dealing savage blows against military and civilian targets. Power networks, oil-producing and oil-refining industry enterprises, and installations connected with oil export are being subjected to bombardment.

Around 1 million Iranians and Iraqis have been killed or wounded on the battlefields of this war. Hundreds of thousands of families have been rendered homeless and have left the areas where they have always lived. The war has put a brake on economic development and has particularly undermined agricultural production in both Iran and Iraq. These countries have been forced to purchase from abroad enormous consignments of essential goods and food, paying for them with oil, the production of which is falling all the while. The war is exhausting the human, material, and financial potential of both countries.

The persistent efforts of many states, the Nonaligned Movement, the Arab League, and other international organizations aimed at seeking ways of securing a political settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict is chiefly hampered by the stance adopted by the Western powers, above all the U.S. Government, which has a vital interest in prolonging it.

After all, this exhausting war is part and parcel of the neoglobal plans of the United States and its allies. While declaring its noninterference in the conflict, Washington is doing its utmost to drag out the war and further deepen the differences between the warring states and between Iran and the other Persian Gulf states. Here Washington is fueling the Persian Gulf countries' fears of embroilment in the war and is exacerbating the situation in the region.

The war is in the interests of neither Iran nor Iraq and undermines the anti-imperialist forces' unity. It has substantially weakened the pan-Arab front's fight against American-Israeli aggression in the Near East. These two major countries have been removed from the sphere of active opposition to the aggressive schemes of imperialism and Zionism.

The Iran-Iraq conflict serves to intensify disagreements among Arab countries. States such as Egypt, Jordan, the Yemen Arab Republic, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates support Iraq. The rest -- Syria and Libya -- side with Iran.

All this gratifies the United States and Israel, which are exploiting the heated infighting to escalate aggression against the progressive Arab regimes and suppress the Palestine patriots' just struggle. The Iran-Iraq conflict has also served as a pretext for expanding U.S. military presence in the region and, in particular, for setting up a central command for the Pentagon's armed forces -- Centcom.

Nineteen Near and Middle East countries fall within this command's area of "responsibility." The United States and its allies are seeking at all costs to retain the countries of this extensive, oil-rich region under their control.

The Soviet Union advocates an end to the war and a peaceful settlement of the differences between Iran and Iraq on the basis of respect for their territorial integrity and recognition of the existing borders between them.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON JOINT CONFERENCE WITH AFRICA

Gromyko Address

LD240938 Moscow TASS in English 0727 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- "Today socialism and the newly-free countries face a still powerful and dangerous opponent -- imperialism, neocolonialism, neoglobalism -- who ever more often resorts to state terrorism," stated Anatoliy Gromyko, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of sciences, director of the Africa Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He delivered a report at the current second Soviet-African conference "for peace, cooperation and social progress" in the Soviet capital.

"We see force or threats of force being increasingly employed in international relations by the leaders of this camp, especially the U.S. Government and the Pretoria racists," he stated at the Soviet-African scientific-political conference "for peace, cooperation and social progress," which opened here today.

"A look at the main aims of the international policy of the capitalist west, particularly U.S. policy, reveals very well that the Western powers refuse to face the political realities of the modern world," Anatoliy Gromyko went on. "This is why they quite often try to ignore the will of independent, sovereign nations and seek to deprive them of the right to choose a road of social development. This policy breeds the conflicts we witness in the most diverse parts of the world, including Africa."

"For it is a fact, comrades and friends, that the current U.S. Government, claiming world leadership, without any right whatsoever declares whole continents, including extensive African regions, the zones of its 'vital interests'. This policy is nothing but an attempt to impose on the peoples of the newly-free states, including African countries, a policy of diktat and unequal relations."

"Special mention should be made of imperialism's gravest crime against all peoples -- the unprecedented nuclear and conventional arms race it has started that weighs heavily on the working people of the capitalist and developing states, holds back economic progress in the world," Anatoliy Gromyko pointed out.

"An integral part of the world revolutionary process," the Soviet scientists went on, "Is the anti-imperialist struggle of the countries which have thrown off the colonial yoke to consolidate their independence. The imperialists want to nullify the gains of the young African states; they're anxious to preserve and even increase their control over many of them. Moreover, imperialist powers, especially the USA, have taken a course for drawing African states into their military orbit and even would like to use some as bridgeheads in their aggressive global strategy."

"The world community's sharpest present-day issue is that of war and peace," Anatoliy Gromyko stated. "Now mankind faces a catastrophic danger which can be eliminated only by collective efforts. Therefore we, the Soviet people, believe that, however great the threat to peace coming from the most aggressive circles of imp4rialism, a world war is not fatally inevitable. The human race can and must be saved from nuclear catastrophe," he said. "We urge the ruling circles of the capitalist states, primarily the USA, to be realistic in present-day international relations and to abandon the arms race. We suggest that they refrain from widening the gulf with the rest of mankind."

"Another danger posed by the arms race is that for the peoples of the developing countries it brings, apart from war danger and nuclear threat, including the catastrophic effects of 'nuclear winter', a further aggravation of their economic backwardness. Disarmament for development, rather than the worship of neocolonialism and the transnational corporations, is the right way to economic and social progress,"

Anatoliy Gromyko said. "Mankind can eliminate the nuclear menace, stop the arms race and end state terrorism. Only thus will it release funds for truly large-scale and effective aid to the developing countries.

Ecomonic Official Speaks

LD241116 Moscow TASS in English 0929 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- "The Soviet Union supports the just struggle of African nations against imperialism and the domination of transnational corporation, for the assertion of their sovereign right to their natural resources, for the restructuring of international relations on a just and democratic basis, for the establishment of a new international economic order," said Petr Koshelev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for External Economic Relation. He spoke at the Soviet-African scientific-political conference for peace, cooperation and social progress that opened here today.

The Soviet Union's economic and technical assistance to African countries is not aimed at establishing economic control over their natural resources and economoy, he went on to say. The cooperation is based on the complete and actual equality of the parties concerned, respect for sovereignty, non-interference into internal affairs and mutual beneficence. The main objective of the Soviet Union's economic and technical cooperation with the developing countries is to contribute toward their economic independence through the development of natural economies.

Today, the Soviet Union has signed intergovernmental agreements on economic and technical cooperation with thirty seven developing countries of Africa. The Soviet Union's cooperation with African countries has increased more than six times since 1970. More than 330 projects have been built in Africa with Soviet assistance, some 300 projects are currently in the process of implementation or have been designated for construction. Long-term programmes of economic cooperation have been signed with a number of countries, and intergovernmental joint commissions on economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation have been set up.

An important feature of the Soviet Union's economic cooperation with the developing countries of Africa, the speaker went on, lies in the fact that the constructed projects belong primarily to the public sector and provide the solid basis for its development.

He pointed out that taking into account the objective difficulties facing the developing countries, the Soviet Union has recently expanded the scale of its credits to developing nations. But unlike the imperialist powers the Soviet Union gives credits to these countries without any political of other strings attached. Nor does it attempt to infringe upon their sovereignty and national dignity.

The share of socialist states accounts only for three per cent of all developing nations' external debt, Petr Koshelev emphasized. "At the same time the African countries alone owe more than 150 billion dollars to Western states and banks or some 180 percent of their export value. The socialist countries bear no responsibility for the crisis situation that hs emerged in the field of Africa's external debts. This responsibility rests entirely with the developed capitalist nations."

The Soviet Union also gives free of charge aid and assistance to the countries of the continent. For example, in 1984-1985 assistance was given to Ethiopia to combat the consequences of the catastrophic drought. The Soviet Union gives virtually free of charge aid to African nations in the training and upgrading their national cadres. "More than 450,000 specialists and skilled workers have been trained by the Soviet Unions for African countries," the speaker pointed out. "More than 100 different educational establishments were set up and equipped in African countries with Soviet aid and assistance."

"The major outcome of the Soviet Union's economic and technical cooperation with developing African nations lies in the possibility to increasingly contribute to the development of productive forces of these countries and their economic independence.

Scholar Delivers Report

LD241248 Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- The settlement of the conflict in the south of Africa would be a valuable contribution to the strengthening of universal peace and security of nations, stated Gleb Starushenko, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, deputy director of the academy's Africa Institute. He delivered a report at the current second Soviet-African conference for peace, cooperation and social progress in the Soviet capital. The continuation of the policy of state terrorism by the government of Pretoria may provoke a war between races the results of which may prove truly tragic, and not only for South Africa, the Soviet scholar pointed out.

Therefore measures aimed at achieving such a settlement are prompted not only by humanity considerations, but stem from the fundamental interests of every country in the world.

Touching upon possible measures to settle the conflict in the south of Africa, Gleb Starushenko pointed out that in accordance with the U.N. Charter any conflict situation should be settled with due regard for the legitimate interests of all countries. Therefore, to begin with, it is necessary to put an end to the aggression of Pretoria's racist regime against the 'frontline' states, to interference in their internal affairs and to the use of bands of terrorists and mercenaries against them. Interference in the affairs of 'frontline' states cannot be justified by any legal, moral or political consideration. Not can it be explained by the theory of neoglobalism.

The immediate granting of independence to Namibia should be another step towards a settlement of the conflict in southern Africa, the Soviet scholar said. He called for the granting of independence in Namibia on the basis of the U.N. Security Council Resolution 435 and the corresponding resolutions of the United Naitons, and rejected attempts to link the solution of the Namibian problem with issues which do not relate to it. In order to expedite a solution to the problem, it is necessary to enhance the role of the United Nations Organization, and in the first place, that of the U.N. Security Council which is directly responsible for the decolonisation of Namibia.

The establishment of lasting peace in the south of the African continent is impossible without the eradication of the inhuman system of apartheid, Cleb Starushenko emphasized. The only way to put an end to violence and to achieve a peaceful settlement of the problem is to apply comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa. Therefore the U.S. policy of constructive engagement with the racists is a flagrant violation of international law and constitutes an attempt to give battle to the entire free Africa and to roll back the process of national liberation.

The Soviet scholar pointed out a special role of African as well as other nonaligned states, which have put forward a demand for full decolonisation of Africa, in a settlement of the conflict in the south of the contintent. From the viewpoint of contemporary international law the struggle of the people of South Africa against racism is absolutely legal, the Soviet scholar said.

The conflict in the Republic of South Africa is not internal but international by its nature, and other states granting direct or indirect support to internationally recognised movements act strictly in accordance with international law.

The socialist countries render effective assistance to the 'frontline' states in strengthening their political independence and defense capapcity, Gleb Starushenko stated. The USSR's policy in Africa is to help consolidate the political independence of young states and to expedite their advance towards economic independence primarily by political means and also by granting newly-formed states economic, scientific and technical aid. Adhering to its policy of upholding universal peace and security of nations, the Soviet Union resolutely demands that the criminal policy of terror and violence pursued by Pretoria's regime be immediately stopped.

TAMBO SIGNS PRAISES IN GENEVA STATEMENT

LD241531 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Statement made in Geneva by Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress of South Africa, following a press conference; date not specified -- Tambo's recorded remarks in English with superimposed Russian translation; from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Excerpt] We are often asked whether the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries support our struggle, and in what way? I would like to say that the CPSU and the Soviet people have always stood in solidarity with fighters against colonialism, apartheid and fascism in southern Africa. We rate highly the help given to us by the Soviet state, which in the first days of its existence proclaimed peace and internationalism to be the major principles of its foreign policy.

You are always on our side at the United Nations and at international conferences when economic and political sanctions against the racist regime of the RSA are under discussion. However, certain Western protectors of the racists are blocking the adoption of the appropriate decision at the United Nations. This position is worthy of regret. It contradicts the demands of the international community, and the interests of millions of fighters for freedom in South Africa.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CITES CONGO LEADER ON ARMY ROLE

PM230709 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jun 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "On the Threshold of the Anniversary"]

[Text[Brazzaville, 19 Jun __ Building a new society is a complex task which cannot be resolved without ensuring the country's defense and security. This was said by Denis Sassou-Nguesso, President of the People's Republic of the Congo, while addressing military servicemen on the occasion of the forthcoming 20th anniversary of the formation of the Congolese National People's Army. The Armed Forces, he stressed, vigilantly guard the interests of the working people and, under the leadership of the Congolese Labor Party, defend our revolutionary achievements.

The president indicated the need to strengthen military discipline, improve political work and ideological education among personnel, and increase party influence within the Army.

The head of the Congolese stae sharply criticized the "star wars" program being developed in the United States.

MASLENNIKOV SUPEREME SOVIET SESSION REPORT

PM241317 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 2, 3

[Joint report of Budget and Planning and Other Standing Commissions of the Soviet Nationalities, delivered by Deputy N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the Budget and Planning Commission, at the 18 June afternoon session of the Soviet of Nationalities: "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990"]

[Text] Comrade deputies! The present USSR Supreme Soviet session is being held in an atmosphere of creative questing and renewal and of changes in the life of Soviet society. Labor collectives are working in the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan in a business-like mood and with high political enthusiasm generated by the 27th CPSU Congress. This year ushers in a new and crucial stage in the qualitative transformation of the country's production forces -- the basis for the further development of our people's well being.

The current 5-year plan, as M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted at the meeting with working people in Tolyatti, is the most complex and, in many respects, the most important of the three 5-year plans remaining before the end of the century. It is this 5-year plan which is to lay the firm foundation for intensifying production on the basis of scientific and technical progress and prepare for subsequent and more rapid progress across the whole front of economic and social development.

In accordance with the instruction of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the standing commissions of the Soviet of Nationalities, together with the standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union, carried out a preliminary examination of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990, submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers.

Deputies carried out a thorough analysis, whose results enabled them to draw the conclusion that the plan ensures the practical implementation of the party's strategic course, approved by the 27th CPSU Congress, aimed at accelerating socioeconomic development, increasing the rate of growth and efficiency of the economy, raising the Soviet people's material and spiritual standards, and consolidating the country's defense capability.

Compared with the previous 5-year plan, national income is to increase by 60 percent. It is planned to achieve this increase wholly by boosting social labor productivity.

The increase in production efficiency is based on the extensive use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. It is planned to radically reduce the time spent on the research and development of new equipment, raise the level of mechanization and automation, and expand the use of progressive prduction techniques.

Concrete measures have been outlined to implement an active investments policy. Priority is given to machine-building sectors, which play the decisive role in giving material form to scientific and technical achievements. Targets have been set for fulfilling the food and energy programs.

The plan's social orientation has been intensified. It is planned to make labor remuneration more dependent on the end results of work, expand housing and social construction, and satisfy the demand for preschool institutions. The production of consumer goods and paid services will increase as will their quality, and the population's supply of foodstuffs will improve. The production and sale of alcoholic beverages will be consistently reduced.

Comrades. The high end results of production must be achieved on the basis of a vigorous resource-saving policy. This will make it possible to increase by 90 percent the pace of the reduction of the materials-intensiveness of social production.

The plan pays special attention to increasing output quality as a most important factor in intensifying the economy and satisfying society's requirements more fully.

The economic efficiency of all the country's regions will increase, and the structure of economic complexes and the specialization of union republics' national economies will improve on the basis of the deepening of the intraunion division of labor, the rational utilization of natural, labor, and the other resources, and the optimization of interrepublic ties.

The majority of the indicators set in the plan require USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers to attain the upper level of the Basic Guideline targets, and in a number of cases exceed them.

The commissions' conclusions on the State Plan are before you, comrade deputies. It is proposed that the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 be ratified.

Comrade deputies! The report by Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, gave a detailed account of the 12th 5-Year Plan. The draft plan was discussed and approved at the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum. At the same time, it was stressed that the successful fulfillment of its targets requires the acceleration of the process of restructuring, the all-round development of initiative and independence, and increased responsibility for the solution of the practical questions of all labor collectives and cadres.

The plenum also noted that our large-scale socioeconomic development plans are indissolubly linked with a foreign policy aimed at peaceful construction and all-around international cooperation.

The depth and complexity of the targets set in the plan require a determined search for ways to accelerate economic development and ensure the maximum mobilization of all potential for increasing its efficiency. It was to that point that the commissions paid main attention when analyzing the plans for the development of sectors and territories.

Permit me to dwell on certain questions which, in the commissions' opinion are of funddamental significance for ensuring plan fulfillment. USSR ministries and departments and republic and local soviet organs must pay greater attention to resolving them.

Improving the use of the existing production potential is a great reserve. Statistics show that two out of every three industrial facilities examined failed to make full use or were late in assimilating newly commissioned production capacities, and that one-half of them have not reached the planned level of labor productivity. The Leningrad initiative for increasing the efficient use of fixed assets, an initiative approved by the CPSU Central Committee, should be widely disseminated in order to help rectify this situation. The commissions directed union and autonomous republic Councils of Ministers and local Soviets to step up their work in this direction.

In view of the task set by the party of achieving rapid progress in the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, there is an urgent need to increase the productivity of the work of scientific research and planning and design organization and higher educational institutions and to reveal more fully the creative potential of specialists. The package of measures provided by the CPSU Central Committee draft [proyekt] on the restructuring of higher and secondary specialized education will help to resolve that task. The 5-year plan also takes their implementation into account to a certain extent. All ministries and departments must actively join in the restructuring of higher education and the strengthening of its material base, allocate thc corresponding financial and material resources in the annual plans, and ensure the close integration of education, science, and production.

During the examination of the plan, deputies laid particular stress on the need to increase the return from resources channeled into the development of the national economy. This applies primarily to machine-building sectors, where capital investments are to almost double. At the same time the planned growth of production and labor productivity in the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, and the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production is lagging noticeably behind the growth in the capital-labor ratio.

Comrades! The solution of the task of radically improving the quality and raising the technical standard of current output requires new approaches to these problems and a decisive change in cadres' present outlook. However, the situation here is changing extremely slowly. An analysis has shown that the number of enterprises producing output which falls below standards and technical conditions is virtually unchanged.

Serious shortcomings regarding quality persist at the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, and a number of other ministries and departments. As a result, the national economy is suffering tremendous harm. The assessments that we have show that simply by raising the reliability of agricultural equipment to the normative level, it would be possible to reduce kolkhoz and sovkhoz repair and technical servicing costs by approximately R2 billion a year, and use the labor of 300,000 people more rationally.

Decisive changes in the quality of current output cannot be achieved without objective assessments of its present standard. Unfortunately, there are serious shortcomings here. For example, in the report of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology's Provisional Scientific and Technical Commission, a report which the deputies have been given, it notes that of the 43 types of municipal services machines and equipment produced by the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building, 18 items correspond to the basic technical and economic parameters of the best foreign models. But the same report also notes that in terms of reliability, metals-intensiveness, manufacturing quality, and range of replacement parts, they lag behind foreign equivalents. The question is: What criteria prompted the commission to produce such a favorable assessment if the machines in question do not meet modern requirements for the most important indicators, which determine their effectiveness and competitiveness?

The system for promoting output quality needs further improvement. At present, it is one-sided, operating only to provide incentives. Last year, R1.2 billion were paid out as additions to prices for output effectiveness and quality, while the amount of discounts from wholesale prices for non-certified output, output in the first category of quality, and output to be removed from production was a little over R30 million.

Work to intensify the thrift policy and make more rational use of all types of resources should be more systematic and purposeful. However, a number of ministries still supply subordinate enterprises with savings targets which are late and do not take account of the actual state of affairs and reserves available. This is typical of the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Construction.

An important role is ensuring that savings targets are met is played by the accelerated stepping up and unconditional fulfillment of plans for the production of resource-saving types of equipment and materials. Unfortunately, even at the very beginning of the current 5-year plan, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, and the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building are permitting a serious backlog in the production of some types of high-efficiency machinery and equipment. Enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy have not fulfilled the plan targets this year for the production of almost one-third of the economical types of metal output, whose introduction will play a considerable part in achieving a saving of metal.

The establishment of due order in the expenditure and accounting of resources is of particular significance. The effect that can be achieved thereby is illustrated by the example of the cities of Vyborg and Salavat, where the equipping of the water supply systems with water-gauges led to a 30 percent reduction in the use of drinking water and a 20 percent reduction in the use of electricity. The installation of instruments for the automatic metering of thermal energy expenditure at heat supply facilities in a number of cities in the country made it possible to reduce consumption by 20 percent. The introduction of these reserves for economy is now being delayed by the lack of the necessary instruments and apparatus. The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, and the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems must rectify this situation as soon as possible.

In view of the prevailing natural and geological conditions, the level of fuel and energy production envisaged in the plan is quite high. Even so, the fuel and energy balance is under great strain. There are considerable reserves here, however. In a number of regions, oil well productivity is unjustifiably reduced and the number of idle wells undergoing capital repair at the beginning of this year was more than double the normatives. More than 50 percent of the coal mines and open pits commissioned in the 10th and 11th 5-Year Plans have not assimilated production capacities in the light of existing norms. There is still a great discrepancy between installed and operating capacities at power stations. The Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the Ministry of the Gas Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification must improve the use of capacities as much as possible and conduct active work to renew the production apparatus and establish the proper order in production organization.

Comrades! During the examination of the plan for developing the fuel and energy complex, a wide range of questions was studied, among them, of course, problems connected with the accident at the Chernobyl AES. The best qualities of Soviet man's character, his courage, and devotion to duty were shown to the full in the struggle against the calamity caused by nuclear power that had gone out of control.

The difficult and, it may be said, costly lesson of Chernobyl sowed in some people certain doubts about the nuclear power industry. However, the dialectic of development is such that it is already essentially unthinkable to abandon nuclear sources of energy. Ways must be found to prevent such accidents in the future.

In this connection, the commissions instructed the USSR Council of Ministers Bureau on machine building, the relevant ministries and departments, and the USSR Academy of Sciences to implement a package of additional organizational, scientific, and technical measures in the sphere of nuclear power station reliability and safety and of the equipment supplied for them. The level of equipment automation must be further increased, and the system for improving the skills of operational workders' cadres must be upgraded. The commissions intend to establish permanent monitoring of this work.

The plan contains extensive measures to implement the party's modern agrarian policy. It is planned to considerably accelerate the growth rate of crop and livestock production. A careful attitude to the land and to increasing its fertility are of special significance under conditions of intensification. However, the attention paid to this important matter has slackened. In many places the available resources of organic materials are being used irrationally, and are being used on a scale which lags significantly behind actual requirements. Union republic councils of ministers and the USSR State Committee for the Agro-Industrial Complex must achieve a fundamental breakthrough in resolving this question.

The planned increase in agricultural crop yield is to be achieved to a considerable extent by further developing land reclamation. Each year, around R10 billion are spent on these purposes. In a nmber of parts of the country, however, the state is still not receiving the proper return from these enormous investments. The area of land going out of use is increasing regualrly because of considerable quantities of unfinished work in the construction of land reclamation systems and because of their unsatisfactory use.

According to even the most cautious estimate, every third hectare of irrigated land now requries imporvement. To establish the necessary order here, the amount of renovation work must increase by almost 50 percent. However, water resource and agricultural organs, both centrally and locally, continue to pay main attention to new construction work. Deputies have pointed to the need for a more balanced approach to the distribution of resources allocated for reclamation.

When examining questions of improving the structure of the population's diet, the commissions adopted a new approach to the assessment of the development of viticulture in the light of the resolute campaign launched in the country against drunkenness and alcoholism. In the last 5-year plan, only one-seventh of the grape production was used for food purposes, while consumption in the form of fresh fruit was a little over 1.5 kg per person.

The vine has always been considered a symbol of life and wealth. And for this valuable food product to be a full source of people's health and happiness, radical measures are needed to restructure vineyards and develop the grape transprot, storeage, and processing base. A comprehensive approach is needed to the solution of this problem. Otherwise, no significant improvements will be achieved here. Unfortunately, an analysis by the commissions has shown that the USSR State Committee for the agro-industrial Complex, the Ministry of Trade, the Tsentrosoyuz, and the Councils of Ministers of the relevant union republics havebeen showing a certain timidity and a completely unjustified wait-and-see approach.

Comrades! The successful fulfillment of the 12th 5-Year Plan tasks will depend to a great extent on how quickly the situation in capital construction changes. The plan shifts the center of attention frm new construction to modernization and retooling. It is planned to carry out the rationalized reduction of the construction front in view of the transition to normative schedules for the construction of projects.

At the same time, deputies have noted that by no means all ministries and departments have yet fully grasped the need for a new approach to capital investments policy. The inertia of old-style working is powerful. This has been shown above all in the plans of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of Machine Building for Anima Husbandry and Feed Production, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, and some other ministries. And although these indicators improved during the final elaboration of the plan, tremendous efforts are still needed to put the planned changes into practice.

Comrades! The planned high rate of growth of construction volumes can only be achieved when the targets to reduce its materials-intensiveseness are met. However, work in this area is developing poorly. According to reports received by the commissions, only 12 ministries have devised progressive specific indicators for prime costs and materials-intensiveness. The USSR Gosstroy is playing a passive role in this important matter.

In the commissions' opinion, considerable reserves for promoting acceleration can still be found by a more thorough study of the territorial section of the plan. In particular, it does not take full account of the possibility of improving the deployment of production forces, developing intersectoral production units, reducing the amount of deliveries resulting from irrational production sharing, and eliminating superfluous long-distance crosshauls. Nor is full use being made of construction and assembly organizations' capacities, set up in certain regions. Better account should be taken of the proposal of union and autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts on the loading of construction capcities. This can and must be taken into account when formulating yearly plans.

The implementation of a vigorous social policy as the basis for activating the human factor requires that planning and management organs and central local economic organizations radically change their attitude to the needs of the sociocultural sphere. In order to fulfill the extensive program of housing construction, it is necessary to draw more resources from the corresponding funds of enterprises, to ensure a saving of resources in production construction, and to expand housing construction involving the personal participation of working people.

The USSR Gosplan, USSR ministries and departments, and republic and local organs must increase their monitoring to ensure that quality is improved and that the planned costs and deadlines for the construction of apartment blocks are observed, comprehensively promote the accelerated development of cooperative and individual housing construction, and pay more attention to carrying out comprehensive construction.

During the sittings, deputies have stressed the urgent need to decisively change the attitude of the state and economic organs concerned to the construction of health facilities and the quality of medical services. Quite a few instances were cited when it took 10-15 years to build hospitals, polyclinics, and sanatoriums. Serious shortcomings have been noted in organizing the development and introduction of medicines, instruments, medical equipment, and disinfectants. The USSR Ministry of Health is still not playing its proper role or showing due persistence in resolving these questions. Insufficient attention is being paid to this matter by the Ministry of the Medical and Microbiological Industry, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Congrol Systems, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, and also the USSR Gosplan.

The commissions noted a lack of speed in the implementation of measures under the school reform. Ministries and departments are still lax in their assistance to education in this work and are failing to cope with the plan for the commissioning of vocational and technical colleges. The material base of public education is improving too slowly. In the RSFSR, the Kazakh SSR, the Latvian SSR, the Kirghiz SSR, and the Tajik SSR, the main commissioning of general education schools is planned for the end of the 5-year plan.

The party's tasks in the cultural policy sphere requires a new level of quality in the work of culture and art institutions in satisfying Soviet people's spiritual needs, making productive use of free time, and creating the corresponding basis for this.

The commissions' sittings leveled serious criticism at ministries and departments for underestimating work in improving the quality of consumer goods. Tests show that around 10 percent of the fabrics, clothing, and footwear supplied to trade is defective and is downgraded and that the reliability and quality of a large amount of cultural and consumer goods are low.

The range of goods is often updated by purely cosmetic operations and minor facelifts. Thereby the basic consumer characteristics of articles are often left completely untouched. There is a growing number of cheap goods in demand among the population that are taken out of production. This was demonstrated again at the recent inter-republic wholesale fair of cultural-consumer and household goods on sale in 1987.

The continuation of this situation cannot be tolerated, and the leaders of ministries responsible for it must draw the necessary conclusions. The commissions, for their part, will step up the monitoring of and requirements for the state of this work.

Comrades! Nor have there been any perceptible improvements in the development of the sphere of the population's services. Many ministries and departments possessing considerable potential have still not joined in this important work and are not doing enough even to satisfy their own workers' demand for services. In brief, it is necessary to step up the efforts to fulfill the tasks of the Comprehensive Program for Goods and Services.

A study of the question of the development and improvement of foreign economic ties brought to light large unused reserves in increasing the country's export potential. Many ministries and departments have been making completely unjustified and exaggerated demands for increased imports and buying the kinds of machines and equipment whose production could be successfully organized by our own industry.

The commissions concluded that it is necessary to improve work aimed at developing the economic mechanism and the legal bases of foreign economic activity. The corresponding proposals have been submitted to the USSR Council of Ministers.

Deputies have noted the increasing of the plan's organizing influence on the restructuring of the economic mechanism and the increased use of economical methods of leadership. They contain tremendous reserves for increasing production efficiency, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and making the transition to an intensive path of development.

One-third of the associations and enterprises in industry are now working under new management conditions. All national economic sectors will complete the transition to new methods in the current 5-year plan. It should be stressed that the results of the work of associations and enterprises could be improved right now if sectorial ministries were to make full use of the new economic mechanism and more actively develop and support labor collectives' initiative.

The question of improving the fulfillment of targets for the delivery of output in accordance with contracts is acute. It is particularly important here to step up ministries' organizational work and strengthen executive discipline. The Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, and some other ministries are continuing to adjust plan targets and distribute them unequally by quarters of the year. Delivery plans are still often reduced against the orders that have been placed, and this disorganizes the work of subcontractors.

Letters addressed to the session stress the need for resolute practical actions to implement the party's set tasks. Questions of strengthening plan discipline and increasing responsibility for violating them are keenly raised.

The commissions gave specific recommendations to the relevant state organs on further improving the economic mechanism and creating the conditions for transferring enterprises to full financial autonomy, self-support, and self-financing. It is proposed to step up cost-cutting incentives, to establish a closer link between incentive funds and work efficiency, and to increase labor collectives' interest in and responsibility for the end results of production.

Concrete measures should be adopted raise the standard of economic work, ensure greater profitability, and eliminate loss in enterprises' activity. The accurate calculation of the people's money, painstaking accounting of costs and anticipated results, and a proprietorial approach to the expenditure of earnings are to be an organic element of the appraisal of the leadership of economic activity.

Comrades! The party's tremendous creative work aimed at fundamentally restructuring all our life is based on the broad development of Soviet democracy, the expansion of popular initiative, and the thorough consideration of working people's proposals and critical remarks in the work of the state apparatus. The prompt and complete fulfillment of electors' instructions is of exceptionally great importance. However, deputies who visited three ministries -- the USSR Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production, and the Ministry of Grain Products -- saw for themselves that only the final one is conducting purposeful work on electors' instructions and exercising constant monitoring of their fulfillment. Deputies expressed serious remarks to ministries' leaderships on these shortcomings.

The commissions deem it necessary that the execution of instructions be included in the 12th 5-Year Plan targets of the relevant sectors, union and autonomous republics, enterprises and organizations. Soviets at all levels must step up the monitoring of the fulfillment of electors' instructions, and the relevant management organs must report back to them regularly on this work.

Comrade deputies! The commissions' conclusion made recommendations on all sections of the 1986-1990 plan. Its implementation requires active work from soviet and economic organs and labor collectives in making maximum use of all reserves and potential in our economy. The main thing now is not to waste time, but to restructure quickly and determinedly, and to channel the masses' energy into the practical fulfillment of the 12th 5-Year Plan targets, as required by the decisions of the 27th Communist Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum. (Applause).

IZVESTIYA CARRIES SUPREME SOVIET RESOLUTIONS

PM241619 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 20 June 1986 in its Morning Edition carries on page 2 eight USSR Supreme Soviet resolutions. A number of them ratify previously reported USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees on appointments and replacements of officials announced between November 1985 and April 1986. The resolution "On the ratification of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees on the Release and Appointment of Certain Members of the USSR Council of Ministers" includes the following announcements not previously noted:

"10 April 1986 -- on the release of Comrade Aleksandr Vlasovich Kovalenko from his duties as chairman of the USSR State Committee for Material Reserves upon his retirement";

"11 April 1986 -- on the appointment of Comrade Marat Vladimirovich Gramov as chairman of the USSR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports."

The resolutions include one entitled "On the ratification of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees on changes to the composition of the USSR People's Control Committee" which notes the following:

"20 January 1986 -- the release of Comrade Aleksey Vasilyevich Viktorov from his duties as member of the USSR People's Control Committee on his retirement";

"The appointment of Comrade Leonid Davydovich Kazakov, secretary of the AUCCTU, as member of the USSR People's Control Committee";

"10 April 1986 -- the release of Comrade Vasiliy Stepanovich Kutsevol from his duties as member of the USSR People's Control Committee on his retirement;

"The appointment of Comrade Albert Vasilyevich Merzlenko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR People's Control Committee, as member of the USSR People's Control Committee."

There is a resolution entiteld "On the ratification of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees on the election of members of the USSR Supreme Court" which notes that Viktor Borisovich Belyavskiy, Oleg Mikhaylovich Danilov, and Sergey Fenogenovich Savkin have been confirmed in their election to the USSR Supreme Court by a USSR Supreme Soviet resolution of 1 April 1986.

All the resolutions are signed by A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and are all dated Moscow, the Kremlin, 19 June 1986.

PARTY LEADERS ATTEND WRITERS CONGRESS

LD241010 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The Eighth USSR Writers Congress opened today in Moscow's Grand Kremlin Palace. The delegates will discuss tasks facing writers at today's crucial stage in the country's development.

Delegates and guests greeted with applause comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Zaykov, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Shevardnadze, Demichev, Dolgikh, Talyzin, Biryukova, Dobrynin, Zimyanin, Medvedev, Nikonov, Yakovlev and Kapitonov.

The congress working groups were elected, and the agenda confirmed: the report of the USSR writers Union Board; the USSR Writers Union Central Auditing Commission report; and elections to the leading bodies of the USSR Writers Union. The memory of writers who died during the period between the congresses were honored with a minute's silence. The USSR Writers Union board report is now being presented.

Markov Unwell At Congress

LD241410 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Excerpts] A congress of Soviet Writers has opened in Moscow. Here's a report from the Grand Kremlin Palace.

As he delivered the [USSR Writers Union Board] report, Georgiy Markov [first secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board] felt unwell, and a secretary of the Writers' Union Board, Vladimir Karpov, read the rest of the report.

CORRECTIONS TO RYZKOV SUPREME SOVIET SPEECH

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "Ryzhkov Report On 12th 5-Year Plan" published in the 20 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Page R 4, line four should read "efficiency, and for more fully satisfying social needs" (supplying "more fully"

Page R 4, sixth paragraph, line five should read "economic mechanism, the utmost activation of the" (supplying "utmost");

Page R 5, in tabulation, make final column header read "according to 5-year plan draft" (supplying "draft");

Page R 5, penultimate paragraph, penultimate line, should read "share of the accumulation fund in the " (substituting "accumulation" for "consumption")

Page R 7 first paragraph should read "qualitative transformation of productive forces, an invigoration" (substituting "productive" for "production")

Page R 7, third paragraph, line eight should read "determining one for scientific-technical progress. For example" (supplying "-technical")

Page R 24, paragraph two, line three should read " the sphere of physical production. As a" (substituting "physical" for "material")

Page R 29, first paragraph line three should read "that the efficiency of economic management in a number" (substituting "economic management" for "the economy")

Page R 35, paragraph six, line two should read "sphere of improving management is aimed both" (substituting "management" for "planning").

REPORT ON JAN-MAY INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE

PM191320 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 25, Jun 86 (Signed to Press 12 Jun 86) p 16

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "USSR Industry in the First 5 Months of 1986"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has received from the USSR Central Statistical Administration the following figures for the results of industry's work in January-May 1986.

The total volume of industrial output increased by 5.7 percent in comparison with the corresponding period last year.

Labor productivity increased by 5.3 percent in this period.

The output sales plan was fulfilled by all union republics and industrial ministries, with the exception of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry.

Set targets for the production of the majority of most important types of articles were exceeded.

Figures for the fulfillment of the output sales plan, the rate of production growth, and the rate of labor productivity growth for ministries and departments are cited below:

All-union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of Jan-May Output Sales Plan	Jan-May 1986 as Percentage of Jan-May 1985 Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and Electrification	100.8	103	101
Petroleum Industry	99.7	101	97
Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry	101	103	103
Gas Industry	103	109	107
Coal Industry	104	106	105
Ferrous Metallurgy	103	107	107
Nonferrous Metallurgy	101	104	104
Chemical Industry	102	109	109
Production of Mineral Fertilizers	103	112	111
Power Machine Building	102	108	107
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	102	107	107
Electrical Equipment Industry	102	107	109
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	103	107	107
Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	103	109	108
Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems	103	110	109
Automotive Industry	103	105	106
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	103	108	108
Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production	105	107	108

Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building	103	107	107
Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances	102	108	109
Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry	103	108	108
Construction Materials Industry	101	107	107
Light Industry	100.9	103	105
State Agro-industrial Committee	104	105	106
Fish Industry	105	105	106
Grain Products	104	103	102
Medical and Microbiological Industry	101	111	110

The indicators for fulfillment of the plans for output sales and production growth rates for the union republics (including industry under all-union jursidiction) are as follows:

Union Republics	Percentage Fulfillment of Jan-May Output Sales Plan	Jan-May 1986 as Percentage of Jan-May 1985 in terms of Production Volume
RSFSR	102	105.6
Ukrainian SSR	103	105.6
Belorussian SSR	103	107.2
Uzbek SSR	103	108.2
Kazakh SSR	103	107.2
Georgian SSR	103	104.0
Azerbaijan SSR	101	104.6
Lithuanian SSR	103	104.7
Moldavian SSR	104	106.6
Latvian SSR	102	105.1
Kirghiz SSR	103	104.5
Tajik SSR	103	101.4
Armenian SSR	102	105.0
Turkmen SSR	103	108.4
Estonian SSR	102	103.0

Production of the most important types of output for the country as a whole was as follows:

	Output Produced In May 1986	Output Produced In Jan-May 1986	Jan-May 1986 as Percentage of Jan-May 1985
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	122	688	104
Oil (including gas condensate), million metric tons	52.2	251	102
Gas, billion cubic meters	56.8	285	107
Coal, million metric tons	59.3	317	104
Steel, million metric tons	13.7	67.2	107
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished), million metric tons	9.5	46.6	105
Steel pipes, million metric tons	1.6	8.1	104
Iron ore, million metric tons	20.6	102	102
Mineral fertilizers (in 100 percent nutrient equivalent), million metric tons	3.0	14.7	110

Chemical plant protection agents (in 100 percent active ingredients), thousand metric tons	29.6	144	97
Caustic soda, million metric tons	0.3	1.4	110
Sulfuric acid, million metric tons	2.3	11.5	109
Synthetic resins and plastics, million metric tons	0.4	2.3	110
Chemical fibers and yars, thousand metric tons	119	618	108
Tires for cars and trucks, buses, agricultural machines, motocycles motor scooters, millions	5.3	27.8	103
AC electric motors, million kilowatts	4.4	23.1	103
Metal-cutting machine tools, million rubles of which, with digital program control	94.5	501	130
Forging and pressing machines, million rubles	57.5	289	105
Industrial robots, thousands	1.2	5.9	125
Instruments, automation equipment, and spare parts, billion rubles	0.4	2.0	105
Computer equipment and spare parts, billion rubles	0.4	1.9	117
Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	20.9	106	111
Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	82.0	414	105
Industrial equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry, million rubles	149	775	106
Tractors, million horsepower	4.3	23.1	105
Agricultural machines, billion rubles	0.3	1.7	109
Grain harvesting combines, thousands	8.9	49.3	104
Machines and equipment for livestock raising and feed production, billion rubles	0.2	1.2	106
Excavators, thousands	3.6	17.9	99.4
Commercial lumber (excluding small timber procurements), million trimmed cubic meters	16.6	139	111
Paper, million metric tons of which, newsprint, billion square meters	2.9	14.4	107
Cement, million metric tons	11.6	55.6	106
Precast ferroconcrete, (excluding output from subsidiary enterprises) million cubic meters	9.2	47.2	107
Textiles, all types, billion square meters	1.0	5.2	102
Knitted underwear and outerwear, million items	141	749	103
Footwear, million pairs	65.5	347	102
Clocks and watches, million	5.5	28.9	104
Chinaware and earthenware, million rubles	76.0	397	103
Radio receivers, millions	0.7	3.7	106
Television sets, millions of which	0.8	3.9	103
color sets	0.3	1.7	107

Refrigerators and freezers, millions	0.5	2.5	104
of which, refrigerators with a capacity of 200 liters or more	0.3	1.5	117
Washing machines, millions	0.4	2.2	108
Automobiles, thousands	104	550	99.6
Motorcycles and motor scooters, thousands	90.2	487	99.7
Furniture, billion rubles	0.7	3.4	106

Production of staple foodstuffs increased as follows in the agro-industrial complex sectors:

	Output Produced In May 1986	In Jan-May 1986	Jan-May 1986 as Percentage of Jan-May 1985
Meat (from state raw material resources), million metric tons	0.7	4.3	108
Sausage products, million metric tons	0.3	1.5	104
Animal fats (from state raw material resources), thousand metric tons	184	538	108
Wholemilk products in milk equivalent (from state raw material resources) million metric tons	2.7	12.8	105
Margarine products (from state raw material resources), thousand metric tons	123	660	104
Edible fish products, including canned fish, million metric tons	0.4	2.4	102
Nonalcoholic drinks, million decaliters	52.0	138	137
Mineral water, million half-liters	271	1,134	115
Fruit juices, million standard cans	54.5	848	137

Commentary on the Summary

The USSR Central Statistical Administration has summed up the results of industry's work in January-May 1986.

The total volume of industrial output increased by 5.7 percent in comparison with the corresponding period last year. Labor productivity in industry increased by 5.3 percent, and this accounted for 93 percent of output growth.

The output sales plan for the first 5 months was 102 percent fulfilled by industry. All union republics and industrial ministries, except the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, coped with their targets.

The January-May targets were met in terms of the majority of most important types of industrial output.

In fuel and energy complex sectors, 5.8 billion cubic meters of gas and 10 million metric tons of coal were extracted over and above the set targets, including more than 5 million metric tons of coking coal.

The country's power engineering, despite certain difficulties, fulfilled the plan for the first 5 months in terms of electricity generation. At the same time, the overall results of the complex' work were affected by the lags in the work of enterprises in

the oil extraction industry (since the start of the year, 2.9 million metric tons less oil has been supplied than planned). At the same time, the growth in average daily oil extraction since the start of the year should be noted.

Ferrous metallurgy coped with the output targets for the main types of metal products. Metallurgy industry workers exceeded the planned output of ready-rolled ferrous metals by 0.6 million metric tons. But they too are falling short -- the plan was not fulfilled for certain economical types of output.

Associations and enterprises of the chemical and petrochemical industries fulfilled the January-May plan for the most important types of output. Considerable amounts of sulfuric acid, caustic soda, synthetic resins and plastics, chemical fibers, and yarns, and tires were produced over and above the plan. However, in May the lag in the production of synthetic ammonia, soda ash, and thermoplastic pipes and pipeline parts has increased, and a lag has been allowed to occur in fulfilling the plan for mineral fertilizer production.

During this period, the country's machine building developed at preferential rates (7.1 percent). Around 300 excavators, 7,000 automobiles, and 2,600 tractors were produced over and above plan.

At the same time, lags emerged in the production of a number of types of output in terms of the results of work in the first 5 months. The output volume plan for forging and pressing machines and for special, specialized, and standard-unit metal-cutting machine tools was not fulfilled at the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry. The Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building failed to ensure the planned production of key output in the sector such as chemical equipment and spares. Production of blast furnace and steel smelting equipment at the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building in January-May was below the planned level.

Fulfillment of the output sales plan, taking account of contracts and delivery commitments, improved somewhat in comparison with January-May last year.

At the same time, the state of delivery discipline in industry does not match up to present-day demands. In January-May, there was a shortfall of R2.8 billion in the delivery of output according to itemized contracts and job schedules. Considerable lags in contract fulfillment were allowed to occur by associations and enterprises in the oil industry; in the production of mineral fertilizers; in the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry; light industry; and in the construction materials industry. The increase in output delivery shortfalls in certain machine-building ministries working under the new management conditions is cause for concern. Output delivery shortfalls at the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building and the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry grew in comparison with the same period last year. More than half of the enterprises subordinate to the ministries of power, heavy, and transport machine building and the electrical equipment and automotive industries failed to fulfill contractual commitments.

The unevenness in the production of many types of output over the course of the month is not being overcome: Almost half the monthly program for forging and pressing machines and metal-cutting machine tools at the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry and for excavators at the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building is produced in the final week of the month.

The plan for the production of the main types of consumer goods was fulfilled in January-May. During this period, the planned production of radio receivers; refrigerators; wallpaper and plain paper [bumazhno-belovyye tovary]; linen, woolen, and silk

fabrics; hosiery; knitwear; and footwear was ensured. However, the problem of meeting the population's demand for fashionable modern goods remains acute.

With a view to fulfilling and overfulfilling the targets and pledges for 1986, each labor collective permitting a lag must thoroughly analyze its causes and seek out and implement all existing reserves for boosting production efficiency and changing its intensification in line with the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress.

PETROSYANTS OUTLINES NUCLEAR POWER POLICY

LD241143 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0625 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 24 Jun (TASS) -- We have no intention of giving up nuclear power generation, given, of course, the essential condition that a higher level of safety is ensured, Andronik Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy, said in a conversation with a TASS correspondent. He stressed that atomic power stations are extremely promising at this time when the world has come closer to exhausting its organic fuel resources.

Petrosyants revealed that 28.5 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power were produced on the four sets of the Leningrad Atomic Power Station last year, with each set having a capacity of 1 million kilowatts. If this were produced using coal, approximately 200,000 railway wagon loads of fuel would be required, whereas the nuclear fuel supplied each year to the station can be carried in three or four wagons.

The Soviet atomic power stations, Petrosyants continued, primarily use graphite-moderated uranium reactors and water-cooled-water-moderated reactors, and the Soviet Union is effectively proceeding with the development of the atomic power industry on their basis. In spite of the regrettable accident at Chernobyl, we believe both reactors have the right to exist.

While heat-neutron reactors are our present, fast-neutron reactors constitute our future, Petrosyants said. The guidelines for the country's economic and social development envision an increase in the fast-neutron atomic power stations' electricity generation by the year 2000. The USSR is leading the world in designing and building such reactors, Petrosyants added.

TASS ON CREATION OF 'FUEL AND POWER SECTOR'

LD191143 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 19 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reports from the Kremlin:

A powerful, highly-efficient fuel-and-power sector has been established in the USSR on the basis of its own energy resources. Meanwhile, at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet in Moscow its deputies are aiming the workers of these industries at further development and qualitative improvement of their pattern.

Rapid development of gas condensate deposits in the Caspian Lowland area is of great significance for the future of the Soviet economy.

Deputy Leonid Borodin (Astrakhan) said that the first stage of the gas condensate complex would be commissioned in that region this year already. Its annual capacity will be 3,300 million cubic meters of gas, more than two million tons of sulphur, and almost the same quantity of various oil products. The USSR's total gas output will increase by 207,000 million cubic metres from 1986 to 1990. It will reach 850.000 million cubic metres by the end of the five-year period.

There were serious failings in the work of the oil industry of the USSR by the beginning of the current five-year period (1986-1990), it was noted at the session. Considering the strenuous assignment of the five-year period, it is deemed necessary to increase the earlier-envisaged capital investments for the development of the industry.

The five-year plan provides for an accelerated development of the areas of Siberia and the Far East, said deputy Vasiliy Kazakov (the Russian Federation). These areas now account for approximately 70-80 percent of the Russian Federation's oil, gas and coal output. It is planned to increase by 40 million tons of the USSR's output of oil with gas condensate over a period of five years. By the year 1990 oil production (including gas condensate) is to reach 635 million tons.

ECONOMIST CITED ON INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PATH

LD242317 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 24 Jun 86

["USSR: Achieving a Decisive Transfer of the Economy on to the Path of Intensive Development -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- "The plan of the development of the USSR in 1986-1990 adopted last week by the USSR Supreme Soviet has reflected the changes in the economic development strategy, which were endorsed by the 27th CPSU Congress", Leonid Abalkin, well-known Soviet eocnomist and a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, told TASS. "We go over from extensive management to intensive methods of the economic development. This switch is reflected like in the mirror in the figures of the assignments of the five-year plan period".

The matter does not boil down to expediting the economic growth rates. Its crux is likely in the other thing -- in the mounting pace of reaction to the emerging requirements of society.

"I would better cite examples to furnish proofs to substantiate what I have said", the scientists went on. "Say, there is a need to re-equip industry with new facilities within short terms. These terms, naturally, depend on inputs in this industry. In the Soviet Union they are planned to go up in the new five-year plan period not by 25 percent and not by 30 percent as was the case in the past but by 1.8 times at once. As an economist I will say that this is not a mere quantitive increase in capital investments in the branch, this is the case when quantity begins to be turned into quality, when extensive development is replaced in practice with intensive advancement".

"One more example -- development of the production of computer facilities. The five-year plan projects an increase in their output by 2.4 times in five years. It was said at the USSR Supreme Soviet session that this increase would make it possible to fit out with computer-aided control systems already not five percent of farm machines needed by agriculture as was the case last year, but around 30 percent and even 70 percent as regard some types of machines. It is clear that such changes in the quantity of computer facilities will inevitably lead to a qualitative leap in production.

All this gives ground to believe that the targets of the new vie-year plan period, endorsed by the USSR Supreme Soviet, show that the beginning was set to shunting in practice the Soviet economy to the tracks of intensive development", Abalkin said. "Progress in these efforts will, certainly, depend on how these plans are translated into life".

REPORTAGE ON PROGRESS OF MANNED SPACE FLIGHT

LD201442 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow 20 June TASS -- TASS correspondent reports from the mission control centre:

Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev have been working in space for 100 days now. During the past few days, the cosmonauts carried out aboard the research complex Salyut7--Soyuz T-15--Cosmos-1686 a regular series of geophysics and astrophysics experiments, medical checkups, technological experiments and prohylactic servicing of equipment. Experiments on the Oaxis, Biogravistat and Svetoblok units were completed under the program of biologic research.

The program for today includes astrophyscis and technological experiments, and two hours of workouts on the space bicycle and running track.

Prophylactic servicing of the station's thermal regulation system is planned. The cosmonauts will replace individual units, the warranty term of which is running out, with new ones.

Under the flight program of the Mir--Progress-26 orbital complex, its trajectory was corrected with the use of the engine of the freight ship. The day before the fuel tanks of the station were topped from the tanks of Progress-26 and the topping with the other fuel component oxidizer, is planned today.

Work aboard the Salyut-7--Soyuz T-15--Cosmos-1686 manned complex and the flight of the Mir-Progress-26 orbital complex are proceeding normally.

Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev are in good health.

Cargo-Ship Detached

LD231155 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1121 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jun (TASS) -- A TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Center:

At 2225 Moscow time, after completing a joint flight program, separation of the automatic cargo-ship "Progress-26" from the 'Mir' orbital station was carried out. During the joint flight, all the planned operations -- unloading, refuelling of the station, pumping drinking water on board -- were fully carried out. Using the motor-unit onboard "Progress-26", a correction to the trajectory of the orbital complex was carried out.

Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev are completing research and experiments on board the manned "Salyut-7"-"Soyuz T-15"-"Cosmos-1686". The cosmonauts' return to the "Mir" station, on which they worked from 15 March to 5 May 1986, is being planned in accordance with the program of further experiments in earth orbit. Today, the crew set about moth-balling on-board systems and apparatus of the "Salyut-7" station and the "Kosmos-1686" satellite. The cosmonauts are also dismantling part of the scientific equipment and will take it into the "Soyuz T-15" ship. Separation of the "Soyuz T-15" ship from the "Salyut-7"-"Cosmos-1686" scientific research complex is scheduled for 25 June.

Chernobyl Photographed From Space

LD212156 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 21 June in its "Vremya" newscast carries a 2.5-minute report on cosmonauts Kizim and Solovev by Correspondent S. Slipchenko reporting from Flight Control Center.

Slipchenko says that a working session is under way at present; the camera shows Flight Control Center, where preparations for the Svetoblok [light unit] biological experiment are under way; video shows the Center and a female scientist explaining to cosmonauts -- seen on a video monitor -- that the red package marked Svetoblok is indeed what it purports to be.

On the Mir stations the cosmonauts, Slipchenko remarks, were chiefly engaged in demothballing. They tested the operation of fundamentally new systems and established a link using the Luch satellite, which considerably increased the zone of information reception and transmission and enabled Muscovites to talk to the cosmonauts from the street. On Salyut-7, the aim of the expedition is to fulfill the scientific program and work in open space. Slipchenko states: "Geophysics and medicine, astrophysics and technical experiments, observations of the earth; such is the range of the scientific interests of Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev today. On the instructions of scientists, photography of various regions of the country has been carried out for the national economy. Photographs have also been made of the region of Chernobyl atomic station. So the cosmonauts, too, can be said to be taking part in eliminating the consequences of the accident." Slipchenko comments that the greatest feature distinguishing this expedition from all previous ones is that for the first time a transfer flight between two stations was carried out and this experience is invaluable for manned space flights. Counting their last expedition, of 237 days, the cosmonauts have spent almost a year on board the orbital complexes, and over 24 hours in open space. The flight is continuing. The camera shows the cosmonauts in earnest conversation with ground staff and a brief shot of outside of craft.

Progress of Space Research Complex

LD240704 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] This is the 104th day of Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev's orbital flight. The cosmonauts have virtually completed their planned work program on board the research complex Salyut-7/Soyuz T-15/Cosmos 1686, and they are now preparing the station for flight in automatic mode. The crew will today continue mothballing of equipment and apparatus on Salyut-7. The cosmonauts will transfer to the ship Soyuz T-15 material bearing the results of the experiments that have been carried out, cassettes of photographs, cine films, spectrograms, units with bilogical installations and other equipment including part of the scientific apparatus, cameras and spectrometers. According to telemetric data and reports from orbit, the flight is on schedule. The state of health of the two cosmonauts is good and they feel well.

Cosmonauts To Return To Station

LD242119 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] The world's first space taxi, the spacecraft Soyuz T-15, is to set on a journey between two orbital stations for the second time on Wednesday. Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyov plan to return to the station Mir from the orbital laboratory Salyut. The crew have been preparing for operation in an unmanned mode.